The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 1,045.

WASHINGTON.

Shameful Treatment of the Veterans of 1812 in the South.

Regulations to Prevent Land-Warrant Swindling.

Pleasonton Sticks Worse Than Spalding's Glue.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—When President Grant was here on Tuesday his attention was called to the outrageous order of the Commissioner of Pensions in relation to the pensioners of the war of 1812, residing in the South, which almost as effectually cuts them out of any relief as though a positive order had been issued arbitrarily striking their names from the rolls. The President peremptorily declined to interfere, and intimated that the order of the Commissioner was right, although it is very doubtful whether Grant really understood it.

PLEASONTON STICKS.

Pleasonton is as thorough on sticking to an office as Stanton was, and his friends reiterate the assertion to-day that the only way to get him out is to dismiss him summarily. He is evidently of the opinion that the President has not the courage to take the responsibility of removing him.

The Postoffice Department has just issued a circular to postmasters announcing a mail arrangement between the United States and Germany, by means of the Baltic Lloyd steamers at the reduced postage charge of six cents for each single rate of half an ounce. The letters must be fully prepaid, and will be exempt from any charge in delivery. This arrangement refers to letters only. Postage on papers and books remains the same as heretofore.

[To the Associated Press.]

WHISKY AND TOBACCO STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The Treasury Department is promptly supplying all orders for whisky and tobacco stamps of the old series.

CALLING IN THE THREE-PER-CENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued an order to the sub-treasurer in New York calling in $1,750,000 of three-per-cent. certificates. The interest thereon under the order will cease on the 30th of September.

REGULATING ASSIGNMENTS OF LAND WARRANTS.

Commissioner General of the Land Office, Drummond, has addressed a letter to the registers and receivers, saying: "In view of the statements that have reached this office to the effect that assignments are frequently obtained from parties entitled to military bounty-land warrants, and in blank as to date, but, in fact, prior to the issuing of the warrant, and it having been represented that this practice is used to the detriment of such claimants in inducing them to dispose of their rights under the law, to designing men, for merely a nominal sum, it is deemed best to return to the original regulations governing the assignment of warrants, and to require before acceptance in payment for land that, in assigned warrants, the assignments should be made in whole or in part upon the back of the warrant assigned. Should it be found necessary in any case to write the entire assignment on a separate paper, which can only occur when prior assignments have entirely filled the blank space on the warrant, it must be so attached as to show unmistakably that the warrant assigned was in the hands of the party making assignment. In such cases the signature of the assignee must be made in the presence of the officer before whom it is acknowledged, who must certify as in the form hereafter shown, that the same was made in his presence, and that the warrant was in the possession of the assignor at that time. The same requirement herein set forth must be observed relative to powers of attorney. It is not intended, however, that these regulations shall apply to cases where warrants have heretofore been approved by the Commissioner, and which may not have been located.

SETH STALER

has been designated to perform the duties of register of the land office at Lewiston, Idaho, vice Hubbard.

PLEASONTON'S REMOVAL DECIDED ON.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphed last evening that nothing additional has occurred since yesterday in the Boutwell-Pleasonton trouble, but it is known that Gen. Pleasonton will certainly vacate his office in a day or two. The change would have been made some days ago but for the fact that the Commissioner requested a short delay for reasons of his own. It is known that the President decided long ago to make a change in the office, and that he yesterday distinctly asked for Gen. Pleasonton's resignation. The latter, however, has frequently asserted that he would not resign, but since the President has determined upon a change, it is thought that he will reconsider his decision, if he has not already done so. At any rate he is to be displaced without further delay. Secretary Boutwell stated to-day that Gen. Pleasonton would retire in a day or two, and that Deputy Commissioner Douglas would succeed him, but whether as Commissioner or Acting Commissioner, he did not state. Friends of Douglas, who include the most extended Congressional influence ever united on a single candidate, are firm in the belief that he will be at once appointed Commissioner upon General Pleasonton's retirement. It was thought the change would be announced to-day, but Secretary Boutwell said that no announcement could be authorized.

MURDER BY STEAM.

Inquiry into the New York Explosion—A Specimen of the Men to Whom the People's Lives are Intrusted.

The Engineer to Blame.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Government investigation of the explosion of the ferryboat Westfield was resumed this evening.

TESTIMONY OF THE ENGINEER—ILLITERATE IGNORANCE.

Henry Robinson, the colored engineer of the Westfield, testified that he had been a boat engineer nearly fifteen years. Witness said he could not exactly explain the difference between a high-pressure and low-pressure boat, save that one used steam at a high pressure and the other at a low pressure. He explained the working of the engine on board of his boat. Being called upon to define a vacuum, he declared it to be foul air. He was interrogated as to the different ways in which a vacuum could be formed, and mentioned that one could be made by sucking with one's lips at the end of a pipe, the other end of which was stopped. He believed that in that case the pipe was made to adhere to the lips by suction. He was aware that the atmosphere exerted a pressure, but did not know how much. He said he had never read any scientific books, for he could not read writing and but very little print. For ascertaining the amount of steam the certificate of the boiler permitted, he would be obliged to obtain the assistance of some other man.

TESTIMONY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT—TOO MUCH STEAM CAUSED THE EXPLOSION.

Captain James W. Braisted, Superintendent of the Ferry-line, testified that he had the utmost confidence in the fidelity and ability of Robinson. He had often threatened to discharge him for carrying more than twenty-seven pounds of steam. Ten years ago, on the Wyoming, he discharged him for carrying a little too much steam. He never had occasion to reprimand him for doing so since then. I have been compelled to caution my engineers from time to time for carrying twenty-seven pounds of steam, rather than twenty-five. I believe, before God, that if my engine had not carried more than twenty-five pounds of steam that day the boiler would not have exploded. Still, I have no idea that he had more than twenty-seven pounds. My presumption is that if he had not gone above twenty-seven pounds the boiler would not have burst. The breweries on the island have been in the habit of transporting wagon-loads of lager-beer on board the boats, and I have no doubt the deck-hands have been the recipients of a portion of that beverage. I do not know that there was any last Sunday. Several times I have found empty kegs on board. Passengers sometimes give the men liquor from bottles. I had a suspicion that such might have been then, for I asked if any had been seen on board during that trip. I am perfectly satisfied that the engineer and fireman had none that day. Beer never had anything to do with that explosion. I did not ask about whisky. The engineer was perfectly sober so far as I could judge, a half hour after the accident. My confidence has not been shaken in that engineer, and now, despite the accident, I would as soon trust him with my life as ever.

This closed the day's investigation.

PROBABLY MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED DEAD.

The names of ninety-one dead victims of the explosion are published this evening, together with those of seven missing, who are supposed dead. Timothy Buckley died to-day, and four others, including the German named Frederick Leining, and wife, who were taken immediately home by their son, who escaped unharmed, and who were not known to be injured until to-day, cannot recover.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The area of the lowest barometer remains as on Wednesday north and west of Iowa. The high pressure which had advanced upon the Southern and the Gulf States still remains, but is somewhat diminished. The barometer after rising somewhat is now decidedly fallen on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and in New England the temperature had very generally risen. In the Atlantic and Gulf States and on Lake Ontario it has fallen. From Lake Erie to central Illinois southwesterly winds, with partially cloudy and clear weather very generally prevailed. In New England and south of Pennsylvania and the Ohio river, cloudy and threatening weather, with local rains, have been more frequently reported from the lower lakes to southern Illinois and Iowa, and a heavy rain now prevails from central Ohio to Lake St. Clair. Clear weather has prevailed to-day from Lake Michigan north and westward. Probabilities—Partially cloudy and clear weather probable for Friday from Louisiana eastward, and in the South Atlantic States the conditions will remain favorable for local storms. From Missouri to Ohio and northward, falling barometer with threatening and rainy weather, now prevailing from Ohio to Lake Ontario, and will probably extend over Pennsylvania and New England.

Death of a Daughter of Senator Cameron.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 3.—Mrs. Bardside, daughter of Senator Cameron, died here this morning.

Odd Fellowship in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, August 3.—The regular annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. commenced here to-day. The annual report shows [illegible] lodges and [illegible] members in this jurisdiction.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Shipments of specie [illegible]. Arrived—Parthia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, August 3.—The steamship Hausa, from New York, touched Southampton.

NEW YORK.

Tammany's Trouble—The City Finances.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Tribune says the promised accounts of the Controller's office will not be distributed to-day for publication. Although these accounts are printed, it is said they will be kept back until after the first of the meetings called for the purpose of investigating the alleged swindles and corruption of Tammany. It appears that two calls for public meetings have been circulated, and one is denounced by the other as fraudulent, designed to divert attention and to divide the forces of those who are disposed to bring the public servants to a proper account of their stewardship in the matter of expending the people's money.

THE GENUINE CALL.

What is claimed by the Tribune and Times as the genuine call is published this morning, and contains, among other names, those of Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, John Jacob Astor, August Belmont & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Howes & Macy, Fish & Hatch, Robert Winthrop & Co., Henry Clews & Co., George Opdyke & Co., Blake Bros. & Co., Vermilye & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., John Cisco & Son., Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Sam. Harriman, & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., Van Valkenburg, Haines & Co., M. Henry Smith, Lord & Taylor.

A BANKER SCENTS A RODENT.

Mr. Edwin Hoyt, of the firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., 109 Franklin street, stated to a reporter yesterday, that he was called upon by a person with a "call," and expressed himself as anxious to join in any well-concerted measure designed to bring out the truth in regard to the charge against the city officials, and that he signed the paper. Subsequently he was waited on by another person, who desired him to sign the paper published yesterday. This he declined to do, giving as his reason for so doing the fact that a much more largely signed call was already in circulation, and that it would be bad policy to divide the force of the movement by holding two meetings under different auspices. He was suprised when he read the call published yesterday to find the list of signers' names a very different one from that in which he had joined. His suspicion being aroused, he read the body of the document rather more carefully. He is disposed to regard the matter in the light of a fraudulent attempt to defeat the very purpose for which the meeting is ostensibly called.

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF THE VOTERS.

A statement of the voting population of New York City, according to the late census, has been prepared at the Census office in Washington. The totals are as follows: Native voters 77,342; voters of foreign birth 113,266. Of the latter 55,447 are Irish, 41,752 German, and 16,068 of other nationalities. The total voting population of the city is 184,607.

FISHING FOR CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The Times' Washington correspondent telegraphs that there is no authoritative announcement of the determination of the President to appoint Charles Francis Adams as the agent of our Government at the Geneva conference, but that the best informed express no doubt that such a decision was made on Tuesday.

THE MACE-COBURN BRUTALITY.

The arrangements for the prize fight between Mace and Coburn, to come off near New Orleans next October, have not, as rumored, been completed, but it is probable the match will be made and the articles signed in a few days.

MADAME CALDERON DE LA BARCA

was a passenger on the Parthia, which arrived to-day from Europe.

ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

Major J. R. Rangborn and other proprietors of the Jersey City Evening Journal were arrested this morning for libelling George Watts.

NEW RYE.

The first lot of new rye was sold at the Produce Exchange to-day at ninety cents, delivered at Yonkers.

A BROOKLYN ROUGH ASSAULTS A JUSTICE.

This afternoon Thomas Conly, a Brooklyn rough, whose brother was sentenced by Justice Walsh for robbery, assaulted the Justice on Sands street, and struck him repeatedly in the face. He snatched a club from Officer Burns, who sought to arrest him, and again rushed at the Justice, who drew a revolver to protect himself. Conly was secured by officers.

A MIXED CELEBRATION.

The colored people of New York, Brooklyn and the principal towns of Long Island celebrated the anniversary of their admission to the franchise at Westburg, Long Island, to-day. Nearly four thousand persons, half of whom were white, participated in the festivities. Rev. Garnet delivered an address, urging the colored people to adhere to the party that emancipated them.

THE REPUBLICANS AT LOGGERHEADS.

At a meeting of the Union Republican General Committee to-night, resolutions offered by Horace Greeley were adopted, condemning the attempt of the State Central Committee to disorganize the party, and the constraint put upon their subordinates by the dispensers of Federal patronage in this city, virtually compelling them to join in the Custom-house new departure.

CAPTURE OF RAILROAD THIEVES.

The Erie Railroad Company has long been subjected to serious loss by car thieves on different divisions of the road, especially on the Shawangunk mountain. From Port Jarvis to Otisville, a distance of twelve miles, a very heavy grade is necessary to carry the road to the top of the mountain. Valuable freight has been taken by thieves, in connection, no doubt, with the brakemen, and carried off into the woods. The officers of the company have suspected persons living in the vicinity of Shin Hollow, about six miles from Port Jarvis, and a clue was obtained last week which led to the detection of nine thieves. Last Wednesday night three men were seen to get on a train at Port Jarvis after dark. Next day, among other things that were missing were a number of sheep that had been consigned to cattle dealers in Jersey City.

Suspicion at once fell upon James, Peter and Garret Conklin, and the company's attorney dispatched an officer, and, after a tedious search on the mountains, they were found on Friday morning, surrounded by unmistakable proofs of their guilt. In the house of James Conklin large quantities of mutton were found, with other property that had been on the train. The three Conklins were arrested, and the six confederates subsequently apprehended and taken to Port Jarvis. At a hearing before Justice Clawson yesterday, they were all sentenced as severely as the law would permit. Peter Conklin promising information which would lead to further arrests, no action was taken against him. An officer returned with him to Shin Hollow last night. It appears that barrels of beef, casks of ham, flour, coal and other commodities have been thrown from the trains at this point for a long time past. Three thieves jump on the train at Port Jarvis, and on arriving at certain points the freight is rolled off and quickly taken away by confederates.

SHIP CAPTAIN DISCHARGED.

August Richler, master of the ship Europe, accused of starving emigrants on a recent passage from Germany, was discharged by Commissioner Shields this morning, none of the complainants appearing.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—P. M.

The Gold market has been dull and weak at 112⅛@112¼. One, 2 and 3 ℘ cent. were paid for borrowing.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $16,500,000.

The bids for the Government gold amounted to $3,285,000 at from 111 75-100 to 112 14-100, and the awards were for $1,000,000 at from 112 01½-100 to 112 14-100.

The Government bond market was firm, with but little change in prices. Five-twenties of '62 and '68 are a fraction higher.

The Stock market has been active and buoyant with slight reactions throughout the day. New York Central scrip, Wabash, St. Paul, Pacific Mail and Lake Shore were very strong, with good buyers. It is reported that several of the bears, operating in a small way, have failed, and that more failures of this class are expected, as the short interest is still very large. The Wabash earnings have increased more than 100 ℘ cent. over the year 1869, when it sold at 83c. The market closed strong and with an upward tendency.

Large amounts of silver ore are being received every day from Utah.

Money is abundant at 2@3 ℘ cent.

In State bonds new South Carolinas and Tennessees have been strong and active. The remainder of the list was dull.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	116
Coupons of 1862	114⅛
Coupons of 1864	113⅝
Coupons of 1865	114
Coupons of 1865, new	112⅝
Coupons of 1867	113
Coupons of 1868	113⅛
Ten-forties	113⅛
Currency 6's	114⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95	Old Virginia	64⅛
Old Tennessee	74	Old N. Carolina	44
New Tennessee	74	New N. Carolina	25
New Virginia	72		

STOCKS.

Canton	78	Rock Island	107⅛
Western U. Tel'gh.	58⅛	New Jersey Cent'l.	105⅜
Quicksilver	11½	St. Paul	61⅛
Mariposa	8⅝	Do. preferred	81⅛
Do. preferred	5	Tol. & Wabash	62¼
Adams Express	82	Do. preferred	83
Wells & Fargo	44⅜	Ft. Wayne	98⅞
American Express	54	Terre Haute	24
U. S. Express	53	Do. preferred	56¼
Pacific Mail	46¾	Chicago & Alton	124⅛
N. Y. Central, con.	97⅛	Do. preferred	125
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip.	93⅝	Ohio & Mississippi.	44⅜
Erie	29	C. C. & C.	86
Erie preferred	57	Burlington	144
Harlem	128¾	Lake Shore	109⅜
Do. preferred	130	C. C. & Ind. C.	19⅛
Reading	114⅛	Ill. Cent.	132
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific	28
Pittsburgh	120⅜	Cent'l Pac. bonds.	98¼
Northwestern	70⅝	Union Pac. bonds.	87⅜
Do. preferred	91⅛		

BASE BALL.

Mutuals vs. Forest Citys.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 3.—A game of base ball to-day between the Mutuals of New York and the Forest Citys of Cleveland, was stopped in the middle of the sixth inning on account of rain. The score stood 10 to 5 in favor of the latter.

RED STOCKINGS VS. HAYMAKERS.

TROY, N. Y., August 3.—The Red Stockings, of Boston, and the Haymakers, of Troy, played a championship match here to-day. The game was closely contested, resulting in favor of the Haymakers by a score of 13 to 12. Runs earned, four each.

Suicide of a Market-master.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., August 2.—Edward John, market-master of this city, was found in the river this morning, having, it is supposed, committed suicide. Cause—intemperance, domestic trouble and financial difficulties. He leaves a wife and five children without means for their maintenance.

FOREIGN.

Meeting of Magnates to Discuss the International Society.

General Socialist Movement in the South of France.

Queen Victoria's Seclusion Attributed to Ill Health.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

FRANCE.

Favre's Successor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A special from London says Count de Resmusat will probably succeed Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The Official Journal of to-day announces the appointment of Count de Resmusat as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of Jules Favre, resigned.

The "International" Ogre.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The conference of Thiers, Von Beust and Granville, ostensibly on the Eastern question, is truly to be held in relation to the International Society.

The Algerian Insurrection.

PARIS, August 3.—Agitation in the Province of Algeria continues, but numerous chiefs of the insurgents in the sub-division of Letif have given in their submission to the authorities.

The Councils General.

The Siecle advises Republicans throughout France to prepare for the elections to the Councils General, which are to be held on the 26th inst.

Thiers.

A motion has been made in the Assembly on the part of the Deputies of the left-center for the prolongation of the power of Thiers for three years, Thiers to be President of the republic, to which he shall be alone responsible. It is understood that the motion is supported by four hundred members of the Assembly.

The International Money Orders.

The French postoffice authorities are about arranging a money-order system with England and the United States.

Witnesses for the Courts-Martial.

Two hundred and thirty witnesses have already been subpoenaed to appear before the courts-martial.

Socialist Movement Imminent.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, August 3.—The Versailles Government has information that a general Socialist movement is imminent in the south of France.

The New Foreign Minister.

Count de Remusot has accepted the portfolio formerly held by Jules Favre.

More Indemnity Paid.

PARIS, August 3.—Guertein, Minister of Finance, yesterday completed the payment of another installment, of five hundred million francs, of the indemnity.

The Prussian Occupation.

The German army of occupation has been reduced to one hundred and fifty thousand total.

Casualties of the Second Siege.

McMahon reports the total casualties to the Versailles troops in the second siege of Paris at 7,514.

The Mont Cenis Railroad.

Trains for the transportation of passengers and freight will commence to run through Mont Cenis tunnel on the 15th of September, when there will be a formal inauguration of the road.

ENGLAND.

Count and Countess of Paris.

LONDON, August 2.—The Count and Countess of Paris dined last night with Duke De Broglie, the French Embassador.

Abolition of Privateering.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons this evening Viscount Enfield, of the Foreign Department, denied that negotiations were pending with the United States for the abolition of privateering.

The Grant to Prince Arthur.

Barnttelot expressed approval of the grant to Prince Arthur, but deplored the continued seclusion of the Queen.

The Queen.

Gladstone denied that her Majesty was unpopular. He expressed regret at her seclusion, but declared that the Queen was anxious to resume public duties as rapidly as her health permitted.

Railroad Disaster Exaggerated.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—It appears to-day that the results of the collision last night on the Metropolitan underground railroad were at first greatly exaggerated. Only three persons were injured, and they but slightly.

The Winner of the Cowes Regatta.

The cutter Vanguard took the first prize at the Cowes regatta, yesterday.

ITALY.

War Vessels Aground.

FLORENCE, August 3.—The British iron-clad frigate Warrior, and an American frigate, are ashore near Leghorn. A number of small vessels and two Italian war steamers are engaged in rendering assistance to the disabled men-of-war, and it is hoped they will be got off without serious injury.

TURKEY.

Albanian Insurrection Suppressed.

LONDON, August 2.—A special to the Times from Scutari reports the insurrection in Albania to be suppressed.

LONDON, August 3.—A dispatch from Constantinople says quiet is restored at Scutari.

GERMANY.

The Meeting of the Emperors.

BERLIN, August 3.—The Prussian Cross Gazette says the interview between the Emperors of Germany and Austria will take place at Ischl, not Gastein, as previously announced.

PERSIA.

The Famine Abated.

LONDON, August 3.—The British Charge d'Affaires at Teheran telegraphs to the Foreign-Office that the famine in Persia is over, but provisions are still at exhorbitant prices.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 3—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 93⅛; old 1865s 92⅛; 1867s 92; 10-40s 92. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £1,231,000.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 3—P. M.—United States coupons of 1862 96⅛.

PARIS, Aug. 2—4:30 P. M.—Bourse, rentes 55 francs and 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—4:30 P. M.—Cotton, the market is firmer; middling uplands 8⅞@9d; middling Orleans 9⅛d; sales to-day of 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were for speculation and export. Breadstuffs are unchanged. Pork 48s. Short rib middles 34s 6d.

GREELEY.

The Philospher Opens his Campaign—He Favors the New Departure and Opposes Further Proscription.

A Reasonable Speech.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Aug. 2.—Horace Greeley, who was here on a visit, delivered an address at the Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon. Notice being short, there was not a large but a highly intelligent audience, composed principally of Southern men.

Mr. Greeley said he thought it desirable to have a respite of politics this year, in anticipation of grave issues that will have to be met next year. Reconstruction has been thought slow, but it has been fast enough. Had all been agreed six years ago under military rule would have been better, because of the imposition of light taxes. There would have been no party, no fuss and no creation of debt. Southern men were not prepared to go into the Union at once from war. The South had recuperated faster than any other country did before—faster than this country after the revolution. Proscription should be set aside. If the men who seceded were represented they wanted their first, not their fifth, choice. Efforts to disfranchise negroes ought not to be made. He warmly favored the new departure, saying foreigners could not be disfranchised twenty years ago, and how could four millions of blacks be disfranchised now? The Democracy ought to accept the Fifteenth amendment and the Republicans would doubtless advocate the removal of disabilities. Then, these questions passed, finance would claim attention. He argued strongly in favor of paying the national debt as fast as possible. It was the only way to keep up the public credit.

FIRES.

A Warehouse Destroyed.

BOSTON, August 3.—A fire in East Boston last night destroyed a lumber warehouse owned and occupied by John W. Jemball. Loss $12,000; insurance $10,000.

Lyman school-house was damaged about $5,000; insured.

PATTERN-SHOP BURNED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 3.—The saw and pattern-shop of W. U. Wilcox, Peekskill, was destroyed by fire this morning. The work of an incendiary. The loss is twenty thousand dollars. No insurance.

SCHOOL-HOUSE DAMAGED.

BOSTON, August 3.—Lyman school-house, East Boston, which cost the city $114,000, was damaged by fire last evening to the amount of $40,000. Fully insured.

Murderer Arrested.

CAIRO, ILLS., August 3.—David Victor, charged with the murder of Isaac Lindsey, in Stoddard county, Mo., two years ago, a murder which created considerable excitement for its cold-bloodedness, was arrested at Mills, Ill., yesterday by Sheriff Irving, and taken to Missouri for trial.

English Legacy to American Orphans.

BATH, ME., Aug. 3.—Charles Davenport arrived home this evening, with thirteen thousand dollars in railroad and other bonds, being the portion allotted to the Orphans' Home in this city under the will of the late Horatio Ward, of England.

THE SOUTH.

A Counterfeiter on Bail.

MEMPHIS, August 3.—McGee, arrested for uttering counterfeit money, has been released on $7,500 bail. He is confident of proving his innocence, and says he can show that the money came into his hands in commercial transaction, and he had no idea of its being counterfeit.

RADICAL FACTIONS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—It is believed there will be serious trouble at the Republican convention which meets here on the 9th inst. A most bitter feeling exists between the leaders and partisans of the Dunn and Warmouth factions, and it grows more hostile as the event approaches. Each accuses the other of contemplating violence and fraud. The bolting of one of the factions is considered probable.

POLICEMAN SHOT BY BURGLARS.

Policeman Benzet, of the Seventh precinct, while walking his beat at 2 A. M. this morning, was shot and probably fatally wounded by two men supposed to be burglars. No arrests.

SHOT IN A COURT ROOM.

Arthur Guerin, a well-known desperate character of this city, creating a disturbance in the Criminal Court, was ordered out by Judge White. In being removed he was shot and mortally wounded by the chief deputy sheriff, Jos. D. Houston, who immediately surrendered himself and was jailed. A colored boy was hit by a stray shot in the leg, but not badly injured. Guerin, in 1868, killed a colored man in the French market, and 1869 killed a special officer.

THE ARKANSAS KUKLUX WITNESSES EXPLAIN.

LITTLE ROCK, August 3.—Col. Whipple, the suspended United States District Attorney, who recently returned from Washington, authorizes a contradiction of the statement that he has been summoned before the Kuklux Committee. He had no intimation until his return that his testimony was desired by the committee, and has written the committee to inform them of his readiness to appear before them at any time. Gen. Catterson, the suspended Marshal, who is now in the East, would promptly respond to a similar summons.

ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Property at Auction.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—The personal property of the Iron Mountain Railroad, which was seized by County Collector Maguire, for non-payment of taxes, consisting of thirteen locomotives, two passenger cars and one baggage car, will be sold on Tuesday, August 17, to satisfy a demand of thirty-three thousand dollars.

Similar action in relation to the Missouri Pacific road is delayed until the return to this city of President Brown.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN ARKANSAS.

The Republican has a letter from Fayetteville, Arkansas, stating that, on the night of July 29, some unknown men went to the house of Judge Galbraith and fired several shots into his bedroom, filling the bed on which he was sleeping with buckshot, none of which, however, took effect on the Judge. It is supposed that the affair grew out of the fact that Deputy Sheriff Gilliland had been committed to jail by Judge Galbraith, for contempt of court, in refusing to produce certain books of the county, to enable an examination of county affairs which the court had ordered.

A MOTHER CHOKES HERSELF AND CHILD TO DEATH.

The dead bodies of Mrs. Lovenig and child, two years old, were found, just outside of the town of Saeygne, Kansas, on the 29th of July. It appears that the child had been very sick, and the mother had become deranged from anxiety and care in watching it. On the morning named she took the child and left the house, and some hours afterward was found in the woods skirting the town. She had choked the child by cramming rags down its throat, and killed herself by tying rags so tightly around her own neck as to strangle herself.

CHICAGO.

Attempt to Lynch a Murderer.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—On Tuesday evening, at Broadwood, in this State, a young man, named Newell, aged about thirty years, was murdered by Mike Sullivan. Both were miners in the Diamond mine. Newell leaves a wife and four children, while Sullivan is separated from his wife. As soon as the news of the murder spread some two to three hundred people, mostly miners, surrounded Sullivan's house with the intent of lynching him, but they were finally induced to retire. An examination was held yesterday morning, when the crowd again assembled for the purpose of revenge, but the officers secured a special train of cars and conveyed the prisoner to Joliet before the mob knew what was transpiring. During the affray, which resulted in the murder of a child, one of the Sullivan family was thrown into a well and drowned.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Wm. Fox, oiler on the Toledo, Peoria and Wabash railroad, at Chenoa, was knocked off the cars on Tuesday and almost instantly killed.

CINCINNATI.

Turners Gathering in Force.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—About two hundred persons left to-night over the Erie for the Turner meeting in New York, part being from Louisville. Five hundred tickets have been sold here for this occasion.

SHERMAN ON THE WHISKY TAX.

Senator Sherman on 'Change to-day made a few remarks, in which he intimated that the tax on spirits would be simplified during the coming session of Congress, so as to make but one tax.

BILLIARD MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Harry Choate, in a match game of billiards for the championship of Ohio and Indiana and a purse, last night, at Springfield, Ohio, won the game, over Jacob Garrett, by thirty in twelve hundred points.

THE MILKMAN AT HOME.

Hon. Job E. Stevenson reached home last night.

CANADA.

Proclamation Against Filibusters.

OTTAWA, ONT., August 3.—It is stated that the Governor General will issue a proclamation warning Her Majesty's subjects against participating in any expeditions to Cuba for the purpose of aiding the rebels on that island.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

TORONTO, ONT., August 3.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Baltimore Unity Odd Fellows is now sitting here.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., August 3.—The fourth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association for Ontario and Quebec, met here yesterday, W. Johnston, of Belleville, President, in the chair. W. J. McCalla was chosen the new president. The number of delegates present is double that attending any former convention. Hon. Cephas Brainard, of New York, and Hon. A. A. Fisher, of Ohio, are present.

THE TURF.

The Races at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, August 3.—The attendance at the races to-day was the largest of the meeting. The first race was a steeple chase of two and one-fourth miles, gentlemen riders, and was won by Milesia, beating Jim Tinsdale; time 6:56.

The West-End stakes, two miles, were won by Wine Sap, in 3:43, beating Mary Clark, the favorite, Nellie Ransom, Madam Dudley and Saucebox.

The third race, for a purse of $750, mile heats, was won by Nellie Gray, in 1:45¼ and 1:47¼, beating Climax and Jno. Hecknan.

The Tammany cup, three miles, for all ages, was won by Helmbold, in 6 minutes, beating Leland and Niagara.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Convention Called.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 3.—Election returns received up to 12 o'clock to-night indicate that the convention is called by a small majority.

At Raleigh the Conservatives gain over 300 votes on the last election.

The Star estimates that the convention is called by 2,500 majority.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 3.—The vote of this city on the convention gives a majority against it of 978. Conservative gain, 21. Halifax county polled a large vote, with but little change from last year's.

Illinois Democratic Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 3.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting in this city to-day, and decided to hold the next Democratic State convention in Springfield, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next. The meeting was largely attended by members of the committee, together with prominent Democrats from different parts of the State. The utmost harmony characterized the deliberations of the meeting.

SWINDLING THE FARMERS.

C. W. Stevens has just been arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Iowa, for swindling farmers, by obtaining notes under false pretenses.

THE BLOOD-HORSE ASSOCIATION.

The fall meeting of the Blood Horse Association will be held in this city on the 12th, 13th and 14th of September next.

Citizens' Ticket Elected in Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 3.—The election of Gen. Wagner as Mayor, and the whole citizens' ticket, is now conceded by a majority of about five hundred.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.—Monongahela 28 inches and falling slowly. Weather sultry, with occasional showers. No arrivals or departures.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—River 4 feet, 8 inches and falling. Weather partially clear and hot.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Aug. 3.—Weather cloudy and hot; mercury 98. River fallen 4 inches. Port list—Down, Mary Ament, 1 A. M.; Ada Hellman, 5 P. M.; Rose Hite, 5:30 P. M.; Le Claire No. 2, 6:30 P. M. Up, John Lumsden, 9 A. M.; Fayette, 4 P. M. Business is very active and freights are abundant.

CAIRO, ILL., Aug. 3.—Port list, Glencoe, Cairo to New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 6 P. M.; Mohawk, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 7 P. M. River fell 2 inches. Weather clear; thermometer 94.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Arrived, St. Luke, Jefferson City; Harry Johnson, Utah and Northwestern, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Bismarck, New Orleans; Wm. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Florence, Mound City; Fannie, [illegible]. Departed, Huntsville, Peoria; Mountaineer, Kansas City; St. Luke, Jefferson City; [illegible], Keokuk; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; City of Alton, New Orleans. River nearly stationary. Heavy rain this evening.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 3.—Weather clear; mercury 95. River declining. Arrived, Marble City, St. Louis. Departed, Wicks and Pauline Carroll, New Orleans; Dexter and City of Chester, St. Louis; [illegible], Louisville.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 3.—Up, Henry Ames, 5 A. M.; Indiana, 4 P. M. River falling. Weather warm and clear.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 3.—Weather clear and warm. River falling, 5 feet below. Departed, Mary Boyd, Memphis; Fort Smith, above.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—Arrived, Belfast, St. Louis. Departed, Commonwealth, St. Louis.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Transfer of the Controlling Interest in the Indianapolis and Junction Railroad to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—The officers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Indianapolis Junction railroads have, with the concurrence of their respective boards, concluded a contract which, when ratified by the stockholders, will give the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad complete control of the other road, ninety miles in length, to Indianapolis Junction. The road equipment, estimated at $300,000, is encumbered by a first mortgage of $1,300,000, a second mortgage of $800,000, and a third mortgage, yet to be issued, of $800,000. It has about $1,000,000 floating debt, and has issued over $1,000,000 of preferred stock. The contract provides that the junction road shall transfer to the C. H. and D. road, as absolute owner, a majority of its common stock and five hundred thousand dollars preferred stock, thus giving the latter road control of the organization and property, and enabling it to operate the Junction road in connection with its own. The C. H. and D. road advances its notes for $500,000, payable in equal yearly installments, the last falling due in five years, bearing 7 per cent. interest, as a loan, with which assistance the Junction company will retire and relinquish the entire floating debt before the contract takes effect. This loan is to be repaid, principal and interest, from the road's net earnings after the payment of interest on the first and second mortgage bonds; the entire issue of the third mortgage bonds to pass into the custody of the C. H. and D. road as colateral security. Coupons on $600,000 of the second mortgage bonds up to and including September 1st, 1874, are to be canceled, so that until March 1st, 1875, no payment on account of interest on bonds will have to be made beyond $98,000 yearly. The C. H. and D. in no way assumes any liability of the Junction road, nor guarantees the payment of any of its obligations, principal or interest. This arrangement consummated gives another continuous line from Cincinnati to Indianapolis.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—On the first of July, the Little Miami railroad, now under the management of the Pennsylvania, Central interest, changed the system of commutation to suburban residents from quarterly commutation tickets to monthly tickets, entitling the holder to the specific number of rides, the tickets providing that they could not be used save during the month. Last evening Gen. Tom Powell presented a July ticket containing a number of rides unused, claiming that they were yet good. Declining to pay additional fare, he was put off of two trains that he boarded. To-day he commenced suit for damages in $20,000, besides actions for assault and battery against the conductors and brakemen. This will bring up an important legal question to railroads.

THROUGH FROM BALTIMORE TO ST. LOUIS.

This morning the first fast through freight from Baltimore to St. Louis over the Baltimore and Ohio, Marietta and Cincinnati, and Ohio and Mississippi roads, reached here, proceeding hence to St. Louis. Time to St. Louis 84 hours.

SUIT TO RECOVER COUNTY BONDS FROM A RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—A petition for an injunction was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day, by the Board of County Commissioners of Montgomery county, Kansas, to restrain Howard M. Holden from transferring or disposing of $200,000 bonds of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad. The petition states that the vote of Montgomery county under which these bonds were issued was illegal, and that the conditions agreed to by the railroad company were not complied with. It is further stated that the road is under a heavy mortgage and its solvency doubtful. An injunction has been granted in Kansas, and the same is asked for here, as several officers of the road are residents of this State, and an order is prayed for placing the bonds in the hand of the court and allowing them to be canceled.

WEST INDIES.

Negro Celebration—The Pacific Mails.

KINGSTON, August 2.—The celebration of negro emancipation took place to-day, and was the largest ever seen here.

The Governor of Jamaica has annulled the contract with the Pacific mail steamers to stop at Kingston.

The Hornet.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 13.—The steamer Hornet is ready and preparing to leave port. The Spanish war vessels are watching her closely.

NEW ALBANY.

Extra copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL and all the latest publications may be found at the Postoffice News-stand every morning.

Judge Gideon Putnam, of Bedford, was in the city yesterday.

William Sharp paid $10 95 in the Police Court yesterday for abusing his wife.

Marriage license was issued yesterday to Hiram Warren and Tabitha Crawford.

Payton & Kistler have recovered the timber sunk on a barge at Stewart's landing last Tuesday.

Mr. Joseph St. John is busily engaged taking the enumeration of the school children. His work will be completed in about two weeks.

Mr. William A. James, of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, left town yesterday on a brief visit to his family in New York.

Friendship Lodge No. 10, Knights of Pythias, design holding a grand picnic at Point Pleasant, six miles below the city, on the 7th of September next.

John Reid & Co. will have the grading of the first four sections of the Knob Division of the Air-line Railway completed, ready for delivery August 15th.

The two large rafters that support the front of the roof of the new rolling mill have been placed in position. They are each 59½ feet long and weigh 7,500 pounds.

John Sullivan was sent to the rock pile for ten days, in default of $7 80 assessed him in the Police Court yesterday, for drunkenness and loitering on the streets.

The alarm of fire yesterday morning about 1 o'clock was caused by the big fire in Louisville, an account of which was published in yesterday's COURIER-JOURNAL.

Stephen Motch, John Betz and Henry Tribner are delegates from the German Harrugari Lodge of this city to the Grand Lodge, now in session at Indianapolis.

Rev. J. M. Moore, of the M. E. Church South, will preach at the United Brethren Church, corner of Lower Spring and Sixth streets, to-night at 7½ o'clock.

Peter Shafer, of Franklin township, left for parts unknown a few days ago, deserting his wife, to whom he has been married only two years. No cause for the desertion is given.

A team attached to a wagon belonging to a countryman, ran away on Bank street yesterday afternoon and moved pedestrians around quite lively for awhile. Wagon badly smashed, but nobody hurt.

The Methodists of Lanesville, Harrison county, will have a basket picnic in the grove near that place on Thursday, August 17th. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. R. Naylor and Rev. J. J. Hight, D. D., of this city.

All the records and final records, all the indexes and general indexes, and all the other incidental business of the County Clerk's office have been completed, and the clerk and his deputy are resting easy until the opening of the fall courts.

Mr. Robert Raney, who first settled in this county in the year 1808, is lying very low of cancer in the face, at his residence in Greenville township. Mr. Raney resides on the farm that he first located on when he came to the county.

Deputy County Clerk B. K. Tuley had on exhibition at his office a magnificent specimen of an apple of the "Tompkin's County King" varieties. It measured 12½ inches in circumference and weighed 11 ounces. It was raised on a tree three years from the bud.

The alarm of fire yesterday morning about 10 o'clock was occasioned by the partial burning of the roof of the Ohio Falls iron-works, which caught fire from a smokestack. The fire was extinguished without the aid of the fire department, which was promptly on hand.

Mr. Joseph Melcher, a workman employed at the Cherry-street culvert, had his leg broken yesterday evening by a heavy plank falling on it. The ankle bone was badly fractured. He was taken to his residence, on Upper Sixth street, near Sycamore, where he received proper medical attention from Dr. Muerer.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Louisa Cochran's heirs to Alexander Brocard, interest in 37 acres of east half of northeast quarter section 34, township 2, range 5, $245. Charles A. Reineking to Ellen Lockwood, east 22 feet of lot 6, and west 3 feet of lot 7, Cherry street, plat 82, $365.

Sheriff George W. Jones arrested and lodged in jail Thursday night Jessie Ashton, of Georgetown, against whom the grand jury, at their late term, found fourteen bills of indictment for retailing liquor without license. Ashton was unable to give bond for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court, hence his imprisonment.

The Ohio Falls Iron Works and the New Albany Woolen Mills will suspend operation for the day, on next Monday, to give their employes an opportunity to attend the Good Templars' picnic at the Fair Grounds. Two match games of base ball will be played on the grounds between the Kents, of New Albany, and the Clippers and Eagles, of Louisville.

The bare announcement that Tony Pastor's minstrels will give a performance at the Opera House Saturday evening, August 12, will suffice to fill the house, as New Albanians are noted for their partiality for negro minstrelsy, never failing to crowd the house on the occasion of the appearance of a minstrel troupe, when all other amusements fail to draw.

J. M. Andrew, Paoli; J. Turner and W. C. Shortridge, Indianapolis; S. B. Lewis, Corydon; James C. Morrison, College Hill, Ohio; Frank Myers, Lancaster, N. Y.; Jack Spalding, J. M. and I. railroad; L. Jenks, Galveston, Texas; Owen Owens, Cincinnati; C. H. Kelly, Jeffersonville; T. H. Swartwout, Chicago; and Henry Williams, Indiana, were registered at the DePauw House yesterday.

The Sunday-school connected with the Christian Church held their annual picnic at a grove near Providence yesterday. The school, accompanied by a large number of their friends, left on a special train at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning. They returned at 7 P. M. last evening, having had a delightful time. We tender our thanks for the invitation to attend, and regret our being unable to be with them.

The kitchen attached to the residence of Mr. William Stevens, Superintendent of the New Albany rolling mill, on Lower Seventh street, was partially destroyed by fire Wednesday evening. The fire at one time assumed a very threatening appearance, but by the timely assistance of the neighbors the flames were extinguished before a great deal of damage was done. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

The following is the report from Greenville yesterday: Keithley & Co.'s new stave machine is in successful operation. It turns out 25,000 shingles per day. The members of the United Brethren Church will have a basket meeting near that place next Sunday. Mr. S. M. Miller, proprietor of the New Albany and Greenville stage line, is lying very ill with an attack of fever—Jerry Floyd will handle the reins during his illness. The excitement over the dog reported mad has subsided.

☞ The firm of Barclay, Perkins & Co., brewers, in London, own six casks, each twice as large as the famous one of Heidelberg castle.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Speeches of Hon. Ben. J. Webb, Col. Richard A. Jones, Hon. Alfred T. Pope, and Mr. L. W. Habercom Last Night.

Large Crowds, Immense Enthusiasm, and Many Fine Speeches.

The Eve of the Election.

Louisville was quite ablaze with political excitement last night, consequent upon various speeches, in almost every quarter of the city, by gentlemen well-known for their eloquence and prominent position. Hon. Alfred T. Pope addressed a large crowd at the corner of Clay and Green streets, Messrs. Albert Willis and Richard Jones a no smaller audience at the corner of Floyd and Market streets; Hon. Ben. J. Webb, Gen. Basil Duke and Mr. Patrick Curtis were met by a large proportion of the citizens of the neighborhood in Limerick; Judge Hop. Price, at Fourth and the river, by a no less enthusiastic crowd, and Mr. L. W. Habercom addressed a large audience in German at Beck's Hall. The utmost enthusiasm greeted each and every one of the speakers, an assuring augury of a full turning out of the people at the polls next Monday.

To-night, Hon. J. Proctor Knott will speak at Woodland Garden, and will, without doubt, be met by a large crowd worthy of the fame and eloquence of the speaker. In addition, Hon. John G. Carlisle, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will address the people at the corner of Fifteenth and Walnut, followed by Mr. L. W. Habercom and others; Hon. Alfred T. Pope will speak at Turner Hall, and General T. L. Burnett, Colonel Phil. Lee, Major Wm. R. Kinney, Hon. E. D. Standiford, Hon. M. Woods Ferguson, and Mr. Albert S. Willis, at Snitgen's saloon, on East Main street, above Adams, and at Frank Henigan's, near the corner of Underhill street and the Bardstown pike.

To-morrow night, Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees speaks at Weisiger Hall, and there is no fear but that a crowded audience will be in attendance to hear the famous Indiana orator. Also, Hon. J. Proctor Knott and others will speak at various points in the city.

Below we present an abstract translated from the German speech of Mr. Habercom at Beck's Hall last night, where he was followed by Mr. Krippenstapel, Republican candidate for Auditor. We also give complete reports of the speeches of Hon. Alfred T. Pope, Hon. B. J. Webb and Mr. Richard Jones. Mr. Habercom commenced as follows:

MR. L. W. HABERCOM'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND COUNTRYMEN: I am here to-night to discuss the political questions of the day with Mr. Krippenstapel, and upon his invitation. He desires me to speak first. In view of the frequent violations of the Constitution of our country by the party in power; in view of the usurpations of Grant in the San Domingo matter, and his attempt to control the elections of the State of New York; in view of the bitter complaints of even Republicans, I think that we, men who have taken a solemn oath to defend that constitution, and who did protect it during the rebellion, ought to protect it now against the President of the United States. Grant and his minions, not satisfied with the results of those attempts to trample under foot our honored laws, passed the Kuklux bill, even in spite of all warnings by Republicans as well as Democrats.

He then spoke of finances; proved that the finances of our State are in a better condition than those of any other; charged the Republicans with stealing the public funds, and proved it by Radical authority.

He mentioned the deplorable condition of our merchant-navy, and turned upon tariff and bond-holders. He showed how Massachusetts received $70,000,000 of national bank stock, when Kentucky, who pays $2,000,000 more annually into the Treasury of the United States, only received $2,800,000. Harlan, he said, had been of every political color which the politics of his country afforded him to be; that this gentleman now pretended to be the friend of the foreigner, when he was one of the most violent Know-Nothings in '55. He ridiculed the excuse of the valiant General, who wants to be excused because he was then only a child of twenty-seven years of age. He denounced the Radical party for advocating the Cincinnati railroad bill, and asked if Germans would help to vote for men whose avowed purpose it was to ruin the interests of Louisville.

He was frequently applauded, although the assemblage consisted of nearly all Republicans.

Mr. Krippenstapel then spoke, and only tried to answer Mr. Habercom's speech. He called him the gentleman from Hopkinsville; wanted to know why he was here, and during his whole speech endeavored to confine himself to the defence of local matters. He ignored the national questions, well knowing that he could make nothing of it. He charged the city of New York, which has a Democratic government, with having a great debt, and managed to mention the "gentleman from Hopkinsville" frequently. He was frequently applauded, principally by his own reporter.

Mr. Habercom then answered in a ten minutes' speech. He asked what Krippenstapel knew about the war, where he had spilt his blood and what he had done for the cause of the Union. He said that Krippenstapel knew well that Democrats fought in the Union army while Republicans like him staid at home to make money. New York has come by her debts honestly. She has buildings, canals, railroads and parks to show for it, but the South has nothing to show for her debts but the stuffed pockets of carpet-baggers.

He said that the Republican party was against emigration, for the largest portion of that party are negroes, and they are opposed to it. Mr. Krippenstapel says he has seen the poor whites leave the State with a lot of dogs tied to their wagons, but I have seen them come back from Radical States without those dogs. Mr. K. talks about mulattoes, and says that black and white mix well, and I suppose he knows and probably has studied that question.

The Meeting in Limerick.

One of the largest meetings held during the present canvass took place last night at the Limerick precinct of the Ninth ward. The meeting was addressed by General Basil Duke, Mr. P. Curtiss, and Hon. Ben. J. Webb. The Limerick Brass Band was in attendance, and added much to the pleasure and interest of the occasion by its admirable performances. The speeches were all listened to with marked attention, and their salient points applauded to the echo. The one delivered by General Duke was conceived in excellent taste, and delivered with much force and power. We regret exceedingly that we are unable to present our readers with even a synopsis of his remarks. The General should oftener give his many friends an opportunity to hear him. Mr. Webb's address, which preceded those of the other gentlemen named, has been furnished us for publication, and reads as follows:

MR. WEBB'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: If there is a section of the city in which I ought to feel at home it is Limerick. Here I can boast of having friends, not of the fast and loose kind, but friends who have stuck to me like brothers. I do feel at home among you, and, in order to show you how highly I appreciate your friendship, I promise you in the outset of my remarks this evening, that I am not going to bore you. The Democratic Central Committee of the city took it to their wise heads the other night to make these appointments for me. They did this with the full knowledge of the fact that I never could mount a stump without endangering my neck; in other words, that impromptu speaking is the last of all my accomplishments. Why, you have here in Limerick a gentleman who can beat me out of hand at that game, and give me an hour's start to begin with. Captain Asaph Speed comes from a talking stock, and from a stock, too, that is not in the habit of talking nonsense. It were an easy thing for him to entertain you for a half hour, and, I trust, for your sake, that he will take the hint I give him, and thus make up to you for my deficiencies.

My friends, there is one thing that has always been inexplicable to me in the tactics of the Radical party, supposing the leaders of that party to be what they represent themselves—honest men. In all their harangues before the colored people they represent us as the enemies of the black man. Now, I am convinced, in my own mind, that the reverse of this is much nearer the truth. I feel, as I have felt ever since the blacks were emancipated, that the white people, among whom they were born and reared, are their truest friends. There is not one of these that does not recognize the fact that they are freemen. There is not one of these that is disposed to blame them for the results of the war, in so far as these results conduced to their enfranchisement. There is nothing of bitterness in their feelings toward the colored race. Possibly they may, and doubtless many of them do, consider the General Government fairly indebted to them for the value of their confiscated slave property; but certain I am, that there is not one in a hundred of the late slaveholders of the South who is disposed to visit upon the colored race any blame for that especial result of the war which has changed them from slaves into freemen. Further, I do not think that there will be found one in a thousand among them willing to enslave the blacks again.

The worst feature of the policy pursued by the Radical party in the South, is its apparent determination to place a barrier in respect to feeling and interest, between the blacks and the whites throughout that entire region. This is anything but fair, anything but patriotic, anything but honest. From the beginning this policy has led to a state of things disastrous to the interests of both races. If they are to live together at all, they must live so as friends, having mutual sympathies and a mutual desire to live together for a common good. But peace and commonality of interest between the races are the last things wanted by the Radical party. That party wishes to retain its power, and this it finds it cannot do except by provoking divisions between the whites and the blacks of the South. What course does it become you to follow under these anomalous circumstances? Evidently to educate the negro, to see that he is being used by his supposed friends and real enemies, just as the monkey used pussy's foot, to rake chestnuts out of the fire that are destined for others' refection. The education to which I refer is already begun, and that its extension is slow is due to the apathy of Democrats themselves. I do really believe that one-half the negro vote, throughout the South, might be secured to the Democratic party, were proper means to that end taken by the white Democratic neighbors of these same voters.

A word about our candidates. Governor Leslie, with whom I served in the State Senate for the past four winters, is a man of sterling integrity, of excellent capacity and of more than ordinary acquired knowledge. He is a man to be trusted, and this in an age when hard and grasping selfishness so generally characterizes our public men, is the noblest tribute I could pay him. He will watch with a jealous eye the legislation of the State, and sure I am that bad laws, so far as he will have it in his power to prevent their passage, will not blot his administration of the State government. John G. Carlisle, candidate for the second office in the gift of the people, is in mind and heart one of the first men in the State. I am told that he will speak in Louisville to-morrow night. Go and hear him, all you that can. Col. Rodman, candidate for Attorney General, and the best or worst abused man on our ticket, is a lawyer of great experience and a man of high character and sterling integrity. Of D. Howard Smith, candidate for State Auditor, and Jas. W. Tate, candidate for State Treasurer, I will just say this: They are my personal friends; I have known them for years, and if they are not what I have always taken them for, honest men and pure Democrats, then never had men such capacity for deception. Both of them are officials of whom their fellow-citizens may justly be proud.

Fellow-citizens, I ask you to do whatever in you lies to swell the Democratic majorities at the election on Monday next. Exert your influence to this end, not only in your precincts and districts, but wherever in the city that influence may be felt. The Radicals have no hope of success in this canvass, but they do entertain the hope that they will materially reduce the Democratic majority in Kentucky. This they can only do through the supineness of the Democrats themselves. If others choose to refrain from voting, do not you do so. If others exert their influence to bring out a full vote on Monday next, do not you follow their pernicious example. We have wily enemies in the field, and their objects are sinister. Permit them not to make a breach, however small, in our defences. There is a great principle at stake in this contest, and upon the preservation of that principle depend the very liberties we enjoy. The business of the Democratic party is to bring back the Government to its old landmarks, to the line of constitutional demarkation. We want no centralized despotism—no huxtering of our political foes with a class of our own citizens for objects subversive of our rights and detrimental to our interests. We want no interference by the General Government in our local affairs, in those affairs which we are competent to manage for ourselves, and which the Constitution provides we shall manage for ourselves.

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for the attention with which you have listened to me, and now I give place to those who are better able to entertain you.

Floyd and Market.

There was a large meeting at Floyd and Market streets. Several prominent speakers addressed the people. The following is a full report of the

SPEECH OF COL. RICHARD A. JONES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: According to appointment made by the Executive Committee, I am here this evening to address you. I hope it is not necessary for me to say to this people that in politics I am a Democrat. I take the liberty of presuming this fact is known to you. Since I have been privileged to vote I have never voted any other than a Democratic ticket. I am a Democrat because I am a lover of the Constitution of my country. I am a Democrat because I am a lover of the rights of individual citizens and a lover of the rights of the great States that compose the General Government. I am a Democrat because I am a lover of the writ of habeas corpus and because I would not willingly see the great charter of our liberties treated with contempt and trampled in the dust even over the graves of the great men who purchased it with their blood and lives. I am a Democrat because I desire to see my country prosper and take a front position, and be a leader and an example to other nations, and because I believe the principles of the Democratic party, if enforced in the administration of the affairs of our Government, will not only secure the rights of individuals and the rights of the States, but will strengthen the General Government, place it on a solid foundation, and draw to it the love of the citizens and the willing support of all the States. There would be no conflict between State and Federal Governments or State and Federal courts. The General Government would have influence at home and respect and confidence abroad. At home there would be no wrangling and disputes about jurisdictions. Under such management the General Government would not look upon State governments as its enemies, nor would the States regard the Federal Government as a huge vampire continually sucking the life-blood from them. Instead, we would have peace and harmony and prosperity.

The Republican party tramples down the rights of individuals and of the States. Since that party has been in power it has crashed through the charters and constitutions of the Southern States and cities as if they had been so many reeds and rushes. That party has stalked through them, and with ironed heel and mailed hand dealt such blows as have made the nation tremble from side to side, and filled the hearts of patriots with woe. The *habeas corpus* and trial by jury are but straws before its breath, that are blown away at its pleasure. It regards the States and citizens as made only for its own selfish ends. The leaders care nothing for the people but to tax them, and the South is used for their foot-ball. Ask for justice, and if you be not a member of their party they laugh at you. Kentucky has been demanding her war claim, but she has always been too loyal to Democratic principles for Secretary Boutwell to extend this simple act of justice. It curtails the jurisdiction of sovereign States with impunity. As Marius and Cæsar, in the name of the people, robbed them of their liberties, so the Republican party assumes the name of liberty, and from beneath this cloak stabs the Constitution and destroys the fundamental principles of our Union. It aims at centralization, and would make the government at Washington everything and the State governments nothing. But instead of arraigning the Republican party before you and calling it to account for its many nefarious acts, it is more properly my duty on this occasion to direct your attention to such matters as are more directly connected with the present canvass.

The subject of immigration has been fully discussed by the speakers of both parties. This is a matter in which not only the citizens of Louisville are deeply interested, but every citizen within the borders of our State is concerned. It is to be the source of our greatest prosperity in the future. I do not consider it necessary for me to enter into any arguments to convince the people of the many advantages that would result to our State from the passage of a liberal emigration bill by the Legislature. The people, I am convinced, already appreciate the great necessity of such a law, and if arguments are to be used they should be offered in the halls of the Legislature in efforts to dispel the astonishing dullness that sometimes broods over the minds of our lawmakers. But I desire to call your attention to the lame and awkward attempt of Gen. Harlan, the political Proteus, who is at the head of the Republican ticket in our State, to make it appear that the Democratic party is opposed to emigration. That gentleman prides himself, his present party and its State platform upon being pre-eminently in favor of this measure. At the same time he makes the absurd charge that the Democratic party is opposed to it. We are to judge a party not so much by its platforms as by the acts it commits. Especially should we be cautious in placing confidence in Republican promises, when we remember it is their habit to promise one thing and do another. The best evidence that can be adduced to prove that the Democratic party is in favor of European emigration is that the leading men of that party have been using all their exertions to secure the passage of a liberal bill. The records of the last Legislature show that the leaders of the Republican party opposed a bill of this kind that was introduced by a Democrat. This is evidence sufficient to show that the Democratic party is in favor of emigration, and I am satisfied the next Legislature will take the proper steps to secure it.

If the Republicans are placed in power, instead of turning their attention to important matters of this kind, they would be tinkering with the school system in order to force negro children into our white schools.

And here I call your attention to a matter that is of the deepest moment to yourselves, your sons and daughters, and their posterity. The object most dear to the Radical heart is the negro, and it is the aim of that party to force a tax from the white people, by which they may be able to educate the negro children, and bring them up in the good Radical paths at the expense of mean Democrats. I tell you, fellow-citizens, it is true, notwithstanding the efforts of some Republicans to hide it, that it is the object of the Radical party of this State to force negro children into the white schools, to place them in the same seats with your children, that they may receive instruction from the same teacher, and mingle together as equals during study hours and recess. What would be the result of this Radical measure? It would utterly destroy the public school system which is the just pride and boast of our city and State. Louisville is distinguished above everything else for her admirable public schools. Her fame is coextensive with the country, and no city in the Union surpasses her in this respect. If the Radicals force negroes into these schools, the white parents who are able will send their children to private schools, and the poor parent who is unable to pay for private tuition must let his children associate with negroes, or let them go without an education. Thus, while the rich could escape, the poor man and his family would be humiliated and degraded. This would be galling to the pride of every Kentuckian, whether high-born or low, whether rich or poor. If the rich would not submit to this outrage, we may be assured the poor would not, for, as old Tom Marshall used to say, "poor and proud" is the Kentuckian's motto, and the poorer the prouder. Then, because wealth can protect itself from this imposition, shall we let the poor man suffer? Never.

"The wealth is but the guinea's stamp,
A man's a man for a' that."

And we should, therefore, protect the poor man and his children, and give them the benefits of an education without humiliating their natural pride. If you would scorn and repudiate this outrage as it deserves, go to the polls on Monday and vote against those men who favor it. While they are thus endeavoring to destroy this great institution, they are aiming another dangerous blow at the interests of Louisville under the guise of the

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The conduct of the Radicals with reference to this subject deserves to be repudiated and denounced by every man who has the interests of Louisville at heart. In the hope of gaining a few votes in certain districts in the State they have declared themselves in favor of the infamous charter presented to the Legislature last winter by a few Cincinnati speculators. In order to understand the depth of this meanness on the part of the Radicals, we should take a glance at the provisions of the bill they so recklessly espouse. It is a scheme of Cincinnati wire-pullers to get into their own hands the absolute control of a large extent of Kentucky territory. The bill does not ask for simple right of way, but for the actual fee simple. It demands that the State, and all its citizens, shall relinquish to the Cincinnati directors all their right, title, and claim to the land through which the road is to run. The bait by which they hope to catch this great land fish is $10,000,000. We have heard of fishers of fish and fishers of men, now we behold the spectacle of fishers of land. As this is a new kind of fishermen, this must be their first attempt, and we may well wonder, considering this is their first experience in this species of angling, that they aspire to overhaul such a monstrous whale. For the first attempt they might have been satisfied with a modest acre or two, instead of miles. Our astonishment is a little decreased when we remember that these fishermen are from the lovely and lonely city of Cincinnati. Modesty is a jewel, but you may look in vain to find even a sparkle of that jewel in the composition of the average Cincinnatian. Nor need we be surprised at the willingness of the Republicans to sell the sovereignty of their State to get into power, when we remember that in other States they have adopted more desperate measures than this to gain the same end. Let us look at this bill and see what it contains. The Legislature of the State of Ohio passed an act incorporating Miles Greenwood, William Hooper, Philip Heidelbach and Edward A. Ferguson, and their successors, as trustees of the city of Cincinnati, with power to borrow for, and on a credit of, said city $10,000,000 to be expended in procuring the right to construct, and in constructing, a single or double-track railway, with all the usual appendages, including a line of telegraph, between the city of Cincinnati and the city of Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee.

This bill is said to be contrary to the constitution of the State of Ohio, but I will not discuss that point. These incorporators frame another bill, which they present, with their $10,000,000 bait, to the Legislature of Kentucky, and modestly ask that body to confer upon them all the powers, privileges and immunities mentioned therein. They do not say to the people of Kentucky, you may enter into this arrangement as equal copartners with us, and assist in controlling and managing this railroad, and enjoy the profits and benefits of it, but demand from the State the absolute ownership of the land, with entire control over it free from any right of interference on the part of our State. It is, in fact, extending the boundaries and jurisdiction of the State of Ohio over so much of Kentucky territory. It is an offer to purchase the sovereignty of the State and degrade her from the high position of an independent ally to that of a purchased colony to the State of Ohio. It is not necessary for us to enter into a minute description of the quantity of land and immunities asked for in this bill; it is enough for us if they demand one foot of our land upon these conditions, and we spurn such presumption as a flagitious insult to our intelligence as free citizens, and the action of our Legislature, in rejecting the outrageous proposals, should receive the commendation of every high-minded citizen. And this is the scheme to which the Radicals have lent themselves, in order to gain a few votes in the coming election. They should be repudiated even more sternly than the bill itself; for while it comes from men who live in another State, and who care nothing for our welfare, but look only to their own and their city's aggrandizement, the Radicals, who make the cause their own, live in this State, the leader in this city, and loudly profess to have the weal of Kentucky and of Louisville nearest their hearts. They should be made to rue the day when, for political capital, they espoused the cause of Ohio and Cincinnati and fought against the interests of Kentucky and Louisville. Of course, Gen. Harlan and his party indorse all these incorporators have done, and how have they continued to insult us? One would have supposed the rejection of the bill by the Legislature would be apt to check them in their grasping demands. But it is not so. Having insulted us in the halls of our own Legislature and been properly rebuked, their feelings seem to have become more embittered, and they add another insult and attempt to inflict a deeper injury upon us by endeavoring, in defiance of our opposition and in contempt of the Constitution of the United States, to force their rejected bill through Congress. Here is impudence personified, and, if it were not so gross an insult, it might be cause for merriment. But we may have cause to be serious, for Congressmen and Senators are not now what they have been, and Kentucky has been too true to the principles of the Democratic party not to have incurred the hatred of the majority in Congress and the Senate, and malice may prompt them to do what their judgment knows to be wrong. Hatred of the South has made them violate the Constitution in more than one instance, and hatred of Kentucky may make them violate it again. Well might our Senator, Mr. Davis, in speaking of this bill before the Senate, characterize it as "without a precedent in the history of Congressional proceedings," and say that Congress is destitute of the power to enact it into a law. Let us hope that American legislators are not, as yet, so unmindful of the fundamental law our country as to violate it at the instance of a few Cincinnati speculators. And yet, fellow-citizens, the most disgusting part of all this is that the Republican party of our State aids and abets these men in their high-handed efforts to rob Kentucky of her right to grant or refuse charters as she may think best for her interest. Our minds naturally inquire will they have the unblushing effrontery, the shameless impudence to bring their defeated bill before the Kentucky Legislature next winter? One would think that, having insulted us at home and abroad, having tried to steal from us that which we would neither give nor sell to them, they would be covered with shame even at the thought of meeting us face to face with the same bill in their hands. But there is money in the scheme for them, and if we suppose they will be troubled by a sense of modesty or a feeling of shame, we have not sounded the depths of the love of the average Cincinnatian for Uncle Sam's notes of hand. They will come again, backed by the Republican party, and we must be prepared to meet them. In order to do this, you must, by your votes, give the Democratic party strength to hurl the infamous bill and its Radical supporters into such deep oblivion that even their impudence will not dare to lift the head of either again.

The Radicals have made a great cry about the Kuklux in our State. They have made a paltry and miserable attempt to charge this evil upon the Democratic party. Let us deal candidly with this subject, and let us admit that the existence of these bands of night-prowlers and marauders is a disgrace to our civilization. While the Democratic party is, in reality, no more connected with these outrages than the Republican party, yet they reflect a serious discredit upon our organization because the administration of the affairs of our State is in the hands of the Democratic party. They not only weaken us at home but have a tendency to weaken the party in other States. Every outrage committed in Kentucky is heralded abroad as the work of the Democratic party. The facts are exaggerated, and where exaggeration is not strong enough, those who are paid to do the dirty work of our opponents are ready to manufacture, and do manufacture, enormous lies, fabricating names, location, outrage, and parties to suit their purposes. The real and fabricated Kuklux outrages in this State and throughout the South have been, since the war, the principal electioneering capital of the Republican party. That party is not now based upon any great idea. It has accomplished the work that was to be done by it, and its leaders can only hope to retain their power by taking advantage of the mistakes and indiscretions of the Democratic party, and by misrepresentations place us in a false position before the people. The Kuklux outrages in the South and Democratic States, are now the foundation of their strongest hopes. They look to them as to the dernier resort. They hug the midnight prowlers to their bosoms. They feed upon the Kuklux. It is their meat and drink. The euphonic name is as musical to their ears as is Apollo's lute. To them these outrages are a perpetual feast of nectared sweets, and their ravenous maws cannot be surfeited. They love the Kuklux now as they were wont to love the institution of slavery. By the one they were raised to power, and by the other they hope to retain their power. The Kuklux themselves would not feel more aggrieved at their own destruction than would the leaders of the Republican party. It is the duty of the Legislature then to take active, energetic and decisive measures against these clans, for while we destroy a great local evil, we are materially lessening the chances of a Republican party triumph in 1872. Mark my word, Kuklux will be their rallying cry. The most stringent measures must be adopted, the evil must be rooted out, or the silver-tongued (?) orators of the Republican party will make our "Rome howl" with repeated charges of Kuklux outrages, and by the time the campaign fairly opens, there will be such an accumulated mass of fabricated outrages as will make the Kuklux themselves hide in the bushes, turn pale behind their masks, tremble before the hollow-eyed skulls that are emblematic of their order, and fly in terror before the spectral habiliments of their weird brothers, as though the dead had in reality risen and were pursuing them for vengeance. We will hear all this and more, for if there is anything your Republican orator can do well, it is to harp upon "rebel" outrages. Governor Morton, in his speech at Weisiger Hall, the other night, said: "All the Democrats are not Kuklux; but all the Kuklux are Democrats." This is not true. The outrage upon the negro mail agent, Gibson, that shocked Governor Morton and the Senate so much, was committed by a man who said, at the time, that he had voted the Republican ticket on purpose to get that office. I have this from the brother of the station-keeper, and I know him to be a reliable man. All good citizens are opposed to these crimes. The Democratic party is opposed to them, and to outrages of all kinds, whether they be committed by disguised and obscure ruffians, or under the form of law by exalted officials, and, therefore, are we opposed to that great monster Kuklux of all—Grant's pet scheme—

THE KUKLUX BILL,

passed by the Congress of the United States. The object and the effect of this bill is to give Grant power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus at will, to arrest you and me, or anyone he pleases, and hold all in confinement at his pleasure, regardless of civil law. This is done to enable Grant to carry the elections and put his own supporters in office. This is a piece of remarkable legislation, unequaled in the annals of our country. If to be a Kuklux is to be a violator of laws, rights, great charters and constitutions, then this bill is a wonderful and remarkable Kuklux, and all the minor members who have harassed the country and gladdened the hearts of Republicans, should enlist under this bill and proclaim Grant the Grand Cyclops of the order. This Radical bill is a greater outrage upon the people than all the acts that have ever been committed by disorderly bands.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

There is another matter I desire to call your attention to, and it is one that should receive your careful, calm, dispassionate consideration. I refer to the advanced position taken by the Democratic party in Ohio, Pennsylvania and other States in their late conventions, and now commonly known as the "New Departure." The substance of this advanced movement is that the Democratic party wages no further war against the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and that it accepts them as parts of that instrument, and recognizes them as being binding on all the States in the Union. In other words, the Democratic party now proposes to accept the situation in good faith, to recognize the great truth that war legislates, that the negro is free and a citizen, that the rebellion is crushed out, that the Union is preserved, that the old things have passed away, a new era has dawned upon our country, and that ours is a great and growing nation, and that "dead issues" should be dead indeed, and that the Democratic party should place itself in line with the spirit of the age. Our party should not be like Dr. Johnson's celebrated acquaintance, able to entertain but one idea, and that idea, if not wrong, at least out of joint with the age. Gov. Morton says if the Democrats accept in good faith what they profess in the new departure, then they should join the Republican party. Some Democrats who oppose the new movement say the same. But there is a vast difference between Radicalism and the new departure. There is no bondholders' tariff, no official corruption, no kuklux bill, no interference with State elections, no high-handed, unconstitutional measures, no San Domingo swindles, no destruction of States rights, no centralization of power in the new departure. The new departure is simply stripping for the fight. Mr. Morton says it is presumption for the Democrats to ask to be put into power for accepting what the Republicans have accomplished. We do not ask to be put into power simply because we accept these amendments, but there are many other and weightier reasons why the Democratic party should have control of the Government. The Radical party is too reckless, too high-handed in its measures, and too regardless of constitutional barriers to be capable of governing a republic. That party would do admirably well for a country that had no bar but its will. One of the most serious objections to the Radical party is the manner in which they forced these amendments upon the Southern people. Without law, without authority, in the teeth of the Constitution they used the bayonet to prevent a fair expression of sentiment on these matters. To illustrate: A man commits a crime in a community. He is arrested by the legal authorities and placed in prison to await the due course of law. A mob assembles, forces the authorities to give up the prisoner, takes him out and hangs him. The legal authorities use all their efforts to prevent the outrage. The man may have deserved hanging, but they wanted to proceed by law. The deed is accomplished; the authorities are bound to recognize the fact that the man is dead, while they condemn the parties who were guilty of the deed. The Republican mob passed their amendments by force, against all law, and the opposition of the Democratic party. They may have been just. We admit now they are binding. While we accept the amendments as accomplished facts, we cannot forget the opprobium due the Republicans for the manner in which they have been accomplished. We propose to accept these amendments and drop all discussion concerning the manner in which they were ratified by the State. We have no charges arising out of these amendments to make against the Radical party, but we propose to meet them upon other and entirely different points. We will no longer fight against these amendments, because they are accomplished facts. There is no more sense in a political party butting its brains out than there is in an individual attempting the same thing. It is equally foolish in both. It therefore, behooves all Democrats who wish good to their country, and hope to be successful, to throw off these impediments, go into the fight untrammeled with old ideas and old issues, and, with a new order of battle and new weapons, meet and rout all the legions that troop beneath the banner of Radicalism.

The Legislature is the official representative of the Democratic party, and as such, I hope it will never do any act, either of commission or omission, that will bring reproach upon the fair name of that organization. It owes this as a solemn duty, not only to the party in our own State, but to the great National Democratic party upon which the salvation of our republican institutions depends. The associations that cluster around the Democratic party fill our hearts with honest pride whenever we contemplate its history. The many illustrious names recorded upon its roll of honor receive the love and admiration of the liberty-loving people in whatsoever clime they may be found. Since the foundation of our Government, the Democratic party has stood as the grand bulwark of the liberties of the people, and shielded them from the encroachments of their enemies, under whatever mask, or under whatever name, they appeared. The Democratic party has been tried in many a great contest, both upon the stricken field of battle, amid the reeking carnage of friend and foe, and in the council chamber, where her sages and her philosophers have maintained the immortal principles of liberty upon which our great Republic was founded. When the Federal Government was administered by Democratic statesmen, upon Democratic principles, ours was a country of peace, and prosperity, and happiness. Commerce flourished, and our merchants became princes in their wealth. Agriculture prospered and our farmers grew rich. The trades and manufactures were well sustained and every industrious mechanic had a comfortable home and lived in contentment and peace, never dreaming of the enormous burdens of taxation of the present day. In those days our country was a model of republicanism in its noblest form. It was the favorite theme of the orators and poets of every land. The orator displayed the full measure of his eloquence when the land of Jefferson was spoken of, and the very name of America filled the soul of the poet with delight that found expression in the grandest strains that ever ravished the ear and thrilled the heart of man. It is no idle declamation to say that in those times, wherever it was unfurled, the Star Spangled Banner was hailed as the flag of the free heart's only hope, and its folds were interwed with the white wings of peace, and both waved over a smiling land where happiness reigned and where freedom fired the soul and sparkled in the eye. The principles of the Democratic party have been tried by the wisest and best of our statesmen and always been approved to the fullest extent. It was for these principles that the heroes of '76, half armed and half equipped, rushed to the field of strife and offered up their lives as willing sacrifices upon the altar of liberty. It was for these principles that they poured out their life-blood, until the winter's snows were crimson dyed with the blood of hero-patriots; and for these principles the blood-stained foot-prints marked where the bare-footed heroes had marched to meet the enemies of their liberties. It was for these principles that the great God of battles kept watch over their arms through the long-contested struggle, and at last crowned their efforts with the laurel wreath of victory. It was for the success of these principles that the loud hosannahs of rejoicing were wafted through the air in every land where the spirit of liberty was awakened in the souls of men. It is for these principles that the great Democratic party of to-day is struggling. For these her soldiers have died upon the battlefield and wasted behind the prison bars, and for these her statesmen have been exiled by the cruel hand of oppression. If that party is not successful, the great Republic that has been the pride and boast of the world will degenerate into a vile and corrupt despotism that will become a foul and reeking stench in the nostrils of civilization. This is the grand old party I would not have injured by any indiscretions on the part of its friends.

Kentuckians must carefully watch their own actions and guard against any hasty steps. The enemies of our country have heaped opprobium upon our noble old Commonwealth and mingled vile slander with their execrations and curses, and in every unworthy manner made us the objects of their spleen and malice. Let us bear these flings with patience and with dignity. We know the history of our State is a proud one. Many a noble son, whose name bears a spell that would start a spirit in the dullest man, sleeps peacefully and calmly within her bosom. Neither war's loud note, nor glory's peal, nor vilest slander can wake them from their quiet slumbers.

Holding in fond remembrance the sweet charm that clings around the names of our beloved heroes, let us go forth to battle still for the honor of our Commonwealth; and let us pledge ourselves in the name of Kentucky; by all her fountains, rivers and floods; by every field and by every forest; by every mountain, hill and dale; by "every willow-exalted bank side, and by every alder-shaded nook," that we will be true to the great principles of the Democratic party, believing that in them is our country's only hope of salvation.

Clay and Green Streets.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy took place last night at the corner of Clay and Green streets. This immense gathering indicates very clearly that the people of that end of the city are aroused and will roll up their accustomed majority. At about eight o'clock the

HON. ALFRED T. POPE

began his speech by the declaration that the Democratic nominees were of such material as justified the party in looking for their triumphal election by increased majorities; that from Leslie down, the gallant champions who are carrying dismay and defeat into the ranks of the enemy, are entitled to the warmest recognition and the most cordial support of the city of Louisville; he knew that recognition and that support would be heartily given; he exhibited Harlan's glaring inconsistencies in regard to slavery and foreign immigration, Brown's in reference to negro suffrage, and Fry's and McClary's with respect to amnesty. He declared that the eye of the Democratic hosts throughout the Northern States was anxiously watching the progress of this struggle, and that they, the great conservatives of the nation, would be despondent and dispirited or cheered and encouraged according as we won or lost. And, said Mr. Pope, to have our majority materially reduced is to lose, at all events, the moral effect of our victory. [Cheers.] He discussed at length the question of immigration, showing the opposition manifested by the Radical party to the past efforts of Democrats to further that great scheme, and called special attention to the violent and vindictive opposition of Governor Tarvin Baker to the introduction of foreigners, and to the vote of the Radical party in the last Legislature against the measure. He contrasted the happy and prosperous condition of the State of Kentucky, under Democratic rule, with the mournful desolation of all the Southern States, under Radical rule. He showed up solvency—the matchless solvency of Kentucky, and the unspotted purity of her credit [cheers], and compared it with the bankruptcy and broken credit of Louisiana and other States under the dominion of this same party that seeks to lay its strangling hands upon Kentucky's throat. Here they protest negro equality. In the Cotton States they bring about negro supremacy. Whenever they are to be found in authority under a Southern sky, there is to be found proscription, intolerance, tyranny and despotism. [Applause.] Mr. Pope then went into the merits of the Cincinnati Southern railroad project, and discussed it in extenso, demonstrating the impolicy of the proposed grant, and pouring hot shot and shell and canister into poor Kriegshaber and other Radical candidates. He concluded by discussing the Kuklux bill and exhorting the Democrats to be vigilant, active and untiring, and to consecrate the 7th day of August to service of their country. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Pope spoke for an hour, and was succeeded by E. Polk Johnson, Esq., who was received with loud applause. Mr. Johnson spoke for some time, discussing the issues and urging the people to go to the polls on Monday.

"A Weak Invention."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In the Commercial of Tuesday, August 1, is an article headed "Enthusiastic Meeting," on the Fountain Ferry road, on Monday evening last, in which is the statement that some *five hundred* were called together by Republicans. Now, as this precinct rarely numbers seventy-five voters, I cannot tell where the immense number stated could come from. I did not attend the meeting, but from all I can learn there were not over fifty persons present, in which were included many "Fifteenth amendments." The majority of the voters are Democrats, and only desired some one to answer the speakers, but as we were well aware that not one vote for Radicalism, except the colored people, was recorded at the last election, it was not considered worth while to meet their "champions" on the field of battle, where no results would be achieved to benefit the Democratic party, which stands, as always heretofore, *strong*, and will always oppose the present mismanaged administration.

X.

☞ A gentleman of Cambridge, Mass., is the owner of a one-week old colt that measures only twenty-three inches in hight and weighs but twenty-seven pounds.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Beeves are in moderate supply, but the market shows no improvement worth noticing; there was rather more life; a drove of prime 7½ cwt Illinois cattle sold at 11c; 100 head of 6¾ cwt at 10c; the stock was not all sold. Sheep and lambs are weaker, with fair arrivals, many lambs coming from Canada; they sell at 6¼@8c; prime State lambs 9c; poor sheep sold at 4@4½c; fair at 5¼c; good to choice 5¾@6c; one lot of 111 lbs Canada reached 6½c. Hogs are not plenty, but have declined to 6@6⅛c for dressed; a car of live selling at 5¼c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.—Cattle, there is no change in the market, the stock goes East in first hands, and the trade doing is local; sales of 490 head of Ohio steers, 1,372 lbs, at $5 50, and a lot of 1,237 lbs at $5 70; 166 head Indiana, 994 to 1,492 lbs, at $5@5 80; 17 head Illinois, 1,315 lbs, at $5 30; 21 head Cherokees, 875 lbs, at $4 25; the receipts stand 380 cars against 394 cars last week. Sheep, the market is dull; lambs are ¼c lower; sales of 213 head of Ohio sheep, 87 lbs, at $5 50; 59 head Canada, 110 lbs, at $5; 3,789 head Canada lambs, 59 to 79 lbs, at $5 75@7; only one sale at the last rate. Hogs the market is unchanged; sales 1,238 head at $4 50@4 85.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Cattle, the market closed dull and lower; we quote the very best on sale to-day at $5 50@6 50; first quality $4 25@5 50; medium $3 75@4 25; inferior to ordinary $3 25@3 75; receipts 1,460 head; sales 1,151 head. Hogs are in large supply and lower at 6⅜@7⅛c; receipts 9,466 head. Sheep are unchanged; receipts 2,591 head.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Flour, the market favors buyers; the old stock is exhausted; Western family, new, $7@7 50. Wheat, the market is dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 35@1 40. Corn, the market is dull; mixed Western 65@67c. Oats are weak at 47@49c. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky is dull at 95½@96c.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—Cotton, the market is quiet; sales of 1,650 bales; good ordinary 16⅛c; low middling 17⅜@17½c; receipts 54 bales; exports none; stock 44,909 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 18½c; net receipts 31 bales; exports coastwise 554 bales; sales 13 bales; stock 3,364 bales.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 3.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 18½c; sales 25 bales; stock 590 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 3.—Cotton, the market is unchanged; middling 18½c; net receipts 40 bales; sales 250 bales; stock [illegible] bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 3.—Cotton, the market is quiet; good ordinary 16⅛c.

For Sale.

I have for sale seventeen head of fine young mules, three years old past, in good condition. They can be seen at my livery and sale stable, on Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson. Mules bought and sold on commission.

au2 d5t&p C. W. FIELD.

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, '71.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Barren.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney Gen.—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. P. In.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Register Land Office—J. ALEXANDER GRANT.

City and County Ticket.

State Senator, 35th Dist.—E. D. STANDIFORD.
State Senator, 36th District—A. T. POPE.
State Senator, 37th District—B. J. WEBB.
Rep., 1st District—M. WOODS FERGUSON.
Rep., 2d District—J. P. SACKSTEDER.
Rep., 3d District—E. F. WAIDE.
Rep., 4th Dis., 6th ward—J. GUTHRIE COKE.
Rep., 5th District—J. M. WRIGHT.
Rep., 6th District—J. S. CARPENTER.
Rep., 7th District—B. E. CASSILY.
Rep., 8th District—G. W. ANDERSON.
Rep., Jefferson County—E. POLK JOHNSON.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

☞ *For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.*

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Strangers in Columbia get lost in the jungles of jimpson weeds near the square, so says the Spectator.

Paris has a negro Thespian troupe. They are represented as having performed "Ten nights in a bar-room" very creditably.

The first annual meeting of the Carroll County Fair Association will be held on the fair grounds, near Carrollton, beginning September 5, and continuing four days.

The officers and directors of the Fayette County Fair met in Lexington Wednesday, and made all the necessary arrangements for the holding of the fair, which is to be one of unusual magnificence.

The Frankfort Yeoman reports "that the four-horse rider of the Great European circus, fell from his horses whilst exhibiting in Versailles on Monday night last, receiving injuries by being trampled upon by them, which resulted in his death."

A new Democratic weekly paper called the Union County Advocate has been started at Morganfield, Union county, by B. H. Marshall & Co. It advocates the Democratic State ticket, and is opposed to changing the county seat from its present location.

The Glasgow Times says: "A short time ago a man named Emmett, living near Prewitt's Knob, in this county, was married to a young lady of the same neighborhood. A few nights ago he eloped with his wife's sister and left for parts unknown."

Dr. W. S. Graves, an experienced and respected physician of Dycusburg, says that a tea made of the common moss to be found around the roots of old trees is the speediest remedy for snake bites. He has often tested it in his practice, and always with success. Some of the moss should also be bound to the wound.

Hardin county, in the convention assembled at Elizabethtown, on Saturday last, unanimously requested the Governor to appoint Judge Chas. G. Wintersmith one of the commissioners to revise the statutes and laws, under an act of the last Legislature instructing the Governor to appoint three commissioners to revise the statutes and laws of Kentucky.

The Springfield Kentuckian says: "Alsop Redding, of this county, has now in training four horses, with which he will compete, at the approaching fair, for the various premiums offered. The celebrated young horse Pilot, four years old, first season on the track, has already beat the time of the horse Little Brother, that he sold a few days since to Mr. Fogle, of Lebanon, Ky., five seconds.

On Saturday last a Mr. Jordan, employed at the Paducah Industrial Iron Works, while handling a large ladle of molten iron, accidentally let it fall. The red-hot iron spattered all over him, burning his hands and arms severely, as also other portions of his body. His injuries are not dangerous, but it will be some time before he entirely recovers from the effects of the accident.

The Paducah Kentuckian has this to say about Dycusburg: "Dycusburg has a barber. He blacksmiths it during the winter, and shaves the bearded neptunes of Dycusburg during the summer. Sometimes he forgets and uses a man's face as an anvil, and the razor as a hammer. When this is the case, he plays the devil with the anvil. There are one or two faces about Dycusburg that look like they had been made anvils of."

We learn from the Elizabethtown News of Thursday that the United States soldier reported in this column yesterday as killed by a negro, is not dead, but that his skull is fractured, and that the wound received is probably a mortal one. It seems that these soldiers and several negroes got into a row, and one of the negroes threw a rock and struck the soldier on the back of the head. The soldier's name is Howard. He belonged to company A, Seventh cavalry. A negro named Railney was arrested and lodged in jail to await examination. The negroes state that they were several times assaulted by the soldiers before any rocks were thrown by them.

The Elizabethtown News says that "Judge Chas. G. Wintersmith, with certainly equal chances for the nomination before the Democratic convention on Saturday last, withdrew from the race that the success of the party might not in the least be impaired and that harmony and order might come out of chaos. In declining he said that he had no desire that the party should be injured, even though it might inure to his success; that his love for his party was far above any personal ambition he might have, and therefore he withdrew from the race. The two other candidates, Dr. Geo. W. Strickler and Mr. J. L. Nall, agreed that each should select three men and the six selected should select a seventh, to whom the settlement of their respective claims should be left, both pledging themselves to stand by the decision made. The referees decided that Mr. Nall was entitled to be the candidate of the Democratic party for the Legislature, and upon the decision being given his opponent, Dr. Strickler, expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and stated that he would "go home and rally every Democrat and Republican he could to vote for Nall."

The Frankfort Yeoman of Thursday has the following account of a diabolical outrage: "On Tuesday morning Mrs. Pfeifer, a respectable German married lady, the sister-in-law of V. Berberich, tailor, in whose shop her husband works, went with her daughter, about 14 years old, to gather blackberries, about a mile below the city. While so engaged she was assaulted by a negro with a knife, who perpetrated a gross outrage on her person. Her daughter ran for assistance, but before any one arrived the wretch had fled. A number of persons at once turned out to hunt for him, and about half-past twelve o'clock Officers Brown and Hyde arrested, on premises of Mr. Silas M. Noel, about half a mile from the spot, a negro named Harry Johnson, who was lodged in jail. At first Mrs. Pfeifer did not identify him; but yesterday, when brought before her, both she and her daughter promptly recognized him as the guilty party. As the accused will have a hearing this morning, we forbear further comment, merely expressing our sympathy for the injured lady, and at the same time urging all to respect the law, and to discountenance any attempt to take its execution from the proper authorities."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

An Atlanta man is the patient father of only fifty-six children.

Gov. Holden's impeachment trial will cost the people of North Carolina $61,540.

Ten thousand dollars has been subscribed to build a college at Pilot Point, Denton county, Texas.

Considerable sickness prevails among the negroes of Lancaster county, South Carolina. Many are dying.

Nine thousand four hundred and sixty-six persons were carried on the Galveston (Texas) street-cars in one day recently.

The Jackson (Tenn.) Daily Democrat has suspended. Dealing in "dead issues" and virulent attacks of "Bourbon fever" supposed to be the cause.

Eight hundred and forty-two bales of cotton were shipped North from Nashville over the Louisville and Nashville railroad during the month of July—a falling off of four hundred and sixty-seven bales compared with the same month last year.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun says one of the best lawyers in that city and a most excellent speaker, who is rising in his profession, could not read when he was nineteen years of age. He has made himself by industry and application. All praise to such men.

The line of the proposed Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad enters Texas at Preston, on Red river, in Grayson county, passes down near the Texas Central to the corner of Kaufman county, where it forks, sending one limb down the valley of the Trinity on the east side.

Memphis has a saloon-keeper who spent $2,500 last year advertising his "wares." He proposes to double the investment this year, it "pays so well." The Appeal had a heavy contract with the saloon-keeper, and wishing to encourage "enterprise," took their "ad" out in "wares."

The Selma Times says: "A large number of private residences are going up in Selma at this time. Some very nice, others not so much so. We assert, without the fear of contradiction, that more houses have been built here in the last year than in any other place in Alabama."

There is an albino in Clarksville, Tenn., about eighteen months old. Its head is covered with white wool, much in appearance like the wool of a merino sheep, quite fine and about twelve or fifteen inches long. The child's parents are both black, and can afford no hypothesis by which to explain this strange anomaly.

Mr. S. B. Bredsford, on the San Marcos, in Texas, has been experimenting with African rice. It is as large as the largest Chinese millet-head, but more compact and better filled. He says it is easily cultivated, and that it can be raised more successfully in Texas than in this State, where it is extensively used in place of the Carolina rice and common hominy.

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion says: "Musgrove in his official report sets down the cost of public printing last year at $52,000 (which is about six times the average cost under citizens' rule), and yet the proprietors of the official gazette rendered an income of $250,000 to the census taker. There is a manifest discrepancy in these reports that requires explanation."

A sick negro was brought to the freedmen's hospital in Augusta, Ga., on Saturday whom the keeper refused to admit without a permit from the ordinary. The persons who had him in charge, a white man and three negroes, lifted him out of the cart on to the ground and left him on the common without shelter from the sun, where he died in a few hours.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, of Tuesday, says: "The habit of wife-beating has of late gotten to be an every-day occurrence, and not a day passes but that Police Justice White has one or more cases before him of brutes of husbands who are charged with maltreating and beating their better halves. Yesterday morning there were three of these cases adjudicated by the justice."

The Chattanooga Times states that the engineers and brakemen of the Western and Atlantic road have signed an agreement between themselves and the officers of the road similar to that complained of by the Louisville and Nashville railroad employes, viz: that, if any engineer or brakeman gets killed by accident, negligence or from any other cause, he cannot recover damages from the road.

The Seguin (Texas) Times of July 22 says that on Sunday last the Indians (so called at least) appeared at Mr. Peel's ranche, above New Braunfels, took a little girl, scalped her and left her for dead. She, however, revived and is recovering. On the Tuesday following the 17th inst. a body of men, painted and feathered as Indians, appeared at the Pfeuffer ranche, three miles from New Braunfels, killed a man and escaped.

Eleven scholarships, entitling the successful candidates to spend one session at the University of Virginia without the payment of matriculation fees or tuition fees, will be open to competitors from all the schools and colleges of all the States, at the beginning of the next academic year, Oct. 1. Of these eleven scholarships five are in the academic department and two each in the departments of law, of medicine and of industrial chemistry, civil and mining engineering and agriculture.

Says the Stockton (Mo.) Tribune, of the 28th ult.: "We learn from Thomas Crompton, who returned yesterday from Springfield, that a man named Armstrong was accidently shot Wednesday morning by a young man named Lucien Jones, while hunting turkeys near the southern line of Polk county, three miles from Walnut Grove. It appears that Armstrong was partially concealed in the brush, calling some turkeys, when Jones, who was in quest of the same game, hearing the call and seeing Armstrong, mistook him for a turkey and fired, killing him almost instantly."

Governor Lindsay, of Alabama, was in Chattanooga Wednesday, looking into the affairs of the Alabama and Chattanooga road. He says that he has not appointed General Clanton or any one else receiver; that General Clanton and Colonel Gindrat are simply the agents, appointed for the specific purpose of taking possession of the road for the State of Alabama. The Chattanooga Times says that an attachment and injunction for the books of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad was served on T. J. Carlisle Tuesday. During the seizure, the ledger, the most important book, disappeared, and cannot be found. Stanton, evidently, does not intend to let it be known where the money has gone.

The arbitrary way the negro officers in the South have of conducting matters is fully set forth in the following from the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, of August 2: "Yesterday the Solicitor General was interviewed by several negro women, who made serious complaints against the actings and doings of King Solomon Thomas, the negro magistrate of the Fourth district. From their statement that official had been playing a most arbitrary game under color of his official authority. The matter will be investigated by the Solicitor General and proper action taken to protect the legal rights of the colored people, who have, as they allege, been made the victims of his ignorance of the law and his greed for costs."

The Baltimore Advertiser says: "The sudden squall of wind and rain which swept over the city yesterday afternoon was powerful within the limits of brick and mortar, but out upon the waters it took upon itself a different, and for this season of the year a novel, character. From Fort Carroll outward to the Chesapeake a hailstorm prevailed for some twenty minutes almost unparalleled for its strength. The frozen drops of rain poured down so rapidly and closely that no human being could have been exposed to them without being severely hurt. Many of the hail-stones were as large as marbles, and on the decks of vessels and inside Fort Carroll they were so thick as to partially conceal the surface they fell upon. If this hail-storm which swept across the Patapsco and Chesapeake had been general within the city thousands of windows and skylights would have been smashed."

The Wilmington (N. C.) Morning Star, has the latest news from Robeson county, in that State. The Star says: "We understand that Governor Caldwell, on his late visit to Robeson county, gave orders that the militia should be called out for the arrest of the outlaws. They will be enrolled on Thursday next, and on Saturday will take the field. It is understood that the forces will be under B. A. Howell, late sheriff of the county, who has been designated as colonel in command. Captain Wishart will not act with the militia, we learn, but will have a separate command of his own. Nothing has been seen of the outlaws since last Friday a week ago, when they were fired upon by the sheriff's party. On Thursday last, Captain Wishart arrested a soldier, a deserter from the United States army, whom he found roaming about the county. He started to bring him to this city, but the sheriff detained the prisoner until he could confer with the United States Marshal in the premises."

The New Orleans Bulletin has the following in regard to the war now going on in Louisiana between the Warmoth and Dunn factions of the Republican party. The Bulletin's article is headed "The Paid Kuklux of Gov. Warmoth," and has this to say: "We have seen copies of two affidavits, signed and sworn to, respectively, by Nelson Peyton and Frank Basey, before Notary Public Earhart, in which it is alleged that they were employed by the city as laborers on the levee; that on the 10th inst. the gang to which they belonged, during the hours of labor, were marched from the New Basin into Algiers, as they supposed to labor for the city, but on arriving there they were informed that they were required to make a raid on the Republican Club of the Fifth district, for the purpose of breaking it up, which they refused to do, and that afterwards they were discharged because they would not pledge themselves to support (as their foreman, Nat. Bowles, styled it) "the Warmoth ring." Basey is a colored man, and Peyton is one of the veterans of the late war. It is alleged that five others were discharged for the same cause at the same time, Peyton swearing that he is unwilling to earn his bread at the expense of his rights and liberties as a citizen."

The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette has the following queer story about the Hesper-Nettie-Jones affair. It says: "There is something peculiar about the prosecution commenced two years ago against the little steam-tug Nettie Jones, charged with being used in the destruction of 'those arms' which found a grave in the bosom of the father of waters. She was tied up at Duvall's Bluff for nearly a month, in the hands of a deputy marshal, before being released on bond. The case has never been tried. There is a curious little story now going around in reference to this affair. It is stated the suit was to be stopped on the payment of $24,500 by the owners of the Nettie Jones to the authorities in this State. It is further stated that the private secretary of Governor Clayton went to Memphis, received the money, came back and refused to make a fair divide with certain parties, and one of them 'blowed.' It is further charged that no longer ago than two months, or less, the Governor drew his warrant on the contingent fund in the State treasury for certain costs in this case—$289 50—although the suit has never been determined. These are very grave charges, and we believe they are true. We have a good right to believe so. Perhaps we will be able to give a little more light on this matter before long."

The Baltimore Advertiser of Tuesday has the following in regard to the National Commercial Convention. It says: "The arrangements for the holding in this city, in September next, of the National Commercial Convention, have been nearly completed, and the indications are that the event will prove one of great interest to the future commercial welfare of Baltimore. The subjects for consideration by the convention will be: railway connections of the cities of Virginia with the great West; education; central-line water communications between the North and South; development of the gold and silver mines in the Pacific States and Territories; the enlargement of the more important lines of canals in the United States, so as to render them navigable for vessels propelled by steam; encouragement of a reciprocal trade between the United States and Brazil and the other South American States; continuous inland water-line communication west from the Mississippi river along the Gulf coast to the Rio Grande; settled policy in the public interest in regard to the disposition of the Government lands; continuous water-line communication from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic ocean; railroads generally; department of commerce; American navigation interests; revenue reform; immunity of private property at sea in time of war; direct trade between Southern Atlantic cities and Europe; river navigation; construction of levees on and removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi river; finances and taxation, including civil service reform; charges on passenger and freight traffic by rail and water lines; to abolish throughout the whole country all licenses imposed on commercial travelers; improvement of sea-coast harbors; ample railroad facilities from the Ohio river to the central South; tares and short weights, and foreign immigration. The convention will hold its first session on the 25th of September. Dr. W. H. Cole, of Baltimore, is the secretary of the convention."

The New York papers of the 2d announce the death of PHŒBE CARY. She died at Newport, R. I., on Monday night, after a distressing illness of eight or ten weeks. Born in 1825, near Cincinnati, she was five years younger than her sister, ALICE CARY. The sisters began to write for the press at about the same time, but PHŒBE has written much less than ALICE, and almost nothing in prose. "Her poems," says the Tribune, "are marked by a buoyant faith, a sunny philosophy, and a hearty independence of manner, which no one ever succeeded in affecting, and no one who possesses them could afford to barter for wealth or fame."

The Radical brethren of Charleston, S. C., are not dwelling together just now in unity, but are fighting like cats and dogs over the distribution of the plunder of the city government. Of their ticket for municipal offices, recently nominated, their organ, the Charleston Republican, says:

> The honest, thinking Republican is sadly compelled to confess the lamentable failure in the main of the men who consented to represent the wishes of the Republican party. The members of the convention went their own way in their own tangled paths, selfishly ambitious and scorning and spitting upon the great party which had looked to them for intelligent work. The ticket as a whole is such that we will not vote for it; and, more than this, we will not counsel our readers to do that which we ourselves would scorn to do. We not only do not advise them to vote for that ticket as a whole, but we urge upon them the absolute duty of working to defeat it.

If the carpet-baggers, scalawags and their negro tools were less abundant in Charleston this row among them might result in the election of the citizens' ticket, which is made up of some of the best men in the city; but under the circumstances such a result is hardly to be hoped for.

Gen. BUTLER has made up his mind to be Governor of Massachusetts, and it would seem that there is no power in the State to prevent it. He is driving his party before him there as he drove the members of his party before him in Congress. At this the Boston Post is naturally indignant. "When," it asks, "was the post of honor in this old Commonwealth ever openly demanded before by a renegade politician and a party adventurer? And when was it true that, being so laid hold on, the press of the dominant party was practically enjoined by a slavish subserviency from thundering its denunciations against the matchless assumption, and vindicating the pure fame of the State against the imputations with which it becomes thus shamefully compromised? When was any man ever before allowed, by open speech and conversation, by secret intrigue and undisguised avowal, to claim the State as his political stalking-ground, though he were backed by the President and Congress together? This is among the flagitious vices of a long rule of undisturbed partisanship, and its fatal example could not be more impressively enforced. There is not a citizen of the State, Republican or Democrat, or of whatever political bias, but would stand confounded with shame to achieve such a success as that attempted by BUTLER. Yet we have to catch the sound of the first vigorous and indignant protest from a Republican source."

Louisville's Railroad Facilities.

Louisville and her railroads remind us of a long table with a great many stanch props at one end and one solitary leg to support the whole at the other. The chances are that under a heavy burden the one leg will be unable properly to support its load. At any rate the table is apt to swag, and produce confusion among the good things placed upon it or allow them to roll off at the sides.

We see advertised in our papers the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Short-line, the Frankfort and Lexington, the Elizabethtown and Paducah, the Shelby, the Bardstown and the Lebanon Branch Railroads. Soon will be constructed the St. Louis Air-line, the Knoxville Branch to Norfolk, and the Lexington and Big Sandy. Thus we see nine different lines, varying in magnitude and importance, with an immediate prospect of an addition of three, *all* of which demand a Southern outlet. For the outlet, Louisville furnishes only the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This railroad is the prop expected to sustain that end of the table where all of the heavy dishes, and nearly all of the viands, will be crowded. You may say, and we will admit, that this one leg is very stout, and the more it is burdened the stouter and more capable it is apt to grow; but the surface of the table is very broad, and this leg, let it grow never so much, will be unable to support the whole properly. First, there will be stagnations, blockades, a piling up of dishes, and then the table will swag, and one by one the dishes will slide off into the greedy hands waiting at the sides to catch.

Take the other end of the line. At Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga we find centering numerous railroads, doing the business of a vast section of country, which require a Northern outlet. To them is furnished only the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

In addition to all this, Louisville is a great producing place herself. She has many manufactories, the number of which is rapidly increasing. She is destined to become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the manufacturing cities of the West, as witness her unrivaled water-power. Nearly all of her trade and her productions go South. For all this immense traffic there is but one outlet.

To say this ought not to be, to say that it is against the interests of our city, to say that it needs an immediate remedy, is to express a fact so often repeated, so well understood, so fully admitted, that it has become a truism. We appeal, then, to the business men in Louisville to take this matter in hand, and to give us another Southern road. To them is the greatest necessity, to them belongs the greatest power, and to them will be the greatest reward.

Our readers are familiar with the proposition of Mr. SMITH, President of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad, to consolidate his road, from Taylorsville to the State line, with the proposed Louisville and Chattanooga road, thus giving the latter line the advantage of $2,000,000 of subscriptions. In order to complete this contract the Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad Company must be formed, and a President and Directors must be chosen, but before this can be done under the charter of the road, $25,000 cash subscription must be raised. Where are our HAMILTONS, BRANNINS, MITCHELLS and DUNCANS? Let them come forward. Let the subscription be raised. Let the consolidation with Mr. SMITH's company be effected. Then let Louisville vote a tax sufficient to secure the completion of the road.

But if the reasons urged above are not sufficient to induce our business men to act, there are others. Louisville is not as active as she might be in many things. She does very little, for instance, in the advertising line. Her great rivals, St. Louis and Cincinnati, are straining every nerve. St. Louis is pushing her railroads South, and threatening to take our trade from our very doors. She has annually the largest fair in the world, or if it is not the largest it is at least so large that only the World's Fair surpasses it, which brings her crowds of visitors and advertises her business in every quarter of the country. Cincinnati, following suit, in her small way, is preparing for another exhibition. She has been working all the while with desperate energy to put through her pet Southern railroad scheme. She has lavished her money. She has had her agents throughout our State electioneering among the candidates, and endeavoring to influence our elections. Her rapacity is such that she would not only take to herself the trade of Louisville, but would sacrifice, in order to accomplish her purpose, some of our most sacred constitutional rights. Moreover, she was nearly successful in our Legislature last winter. All this work will surely not lessen her chances.

These facts we submit are worthy of consideration. They are well known, they are established, and they stare us in the face. Will they move us to action? A little pluck, determination, energy, will build another Southern road. The road once established, all the benefits will be received, all the necessities supplied, all the dangers averted, that have been above enumerated.

Shall we have the road? This question our business men must answer. We have done our part when we give a timely warning.

☞ The law requires that the New York druggists shall be able to read prescriptions written in Latin. And, now that the druggists are required to read them in Latin, the doctors should be required to write them in English.

☞ It is very singular that Japan, which is one of the oldest countries in the world, should now be importing education from the United States, which is one of the newest countries in the world.

☞ The New York Globe says "Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL is sometimes seen rowing on the Harlem river." Two dollars and a half in gold to anybody who will upset that boat.

☞ The Salem Register wants to know why we spoke of JIM FISK's ankles as "historic ankles." Why, because they have been mentioned since the 12th of last month in his story.

☞ An exchange asks: "Why was PHIL. SHERIDAN made an LL. D.?" It was because there happened to be a college in Chicago with fools for a faculty.

☞ The Philadelphia Press has an editorial article on "Truth." Why *will* that paper persist in writing of things it knows nothing about?

☞ The New York Standard speaks of RICHARD BUSTEED, *Junior*. Good heavens! There are not *two* of them we hope.

☞ An Oregon journal asks: "Who is A. H. STEPHENS?" He is the celebrated paragraphist of the Atlanta Sun.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Salt-rheum cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, the Great Blood Purifier,

contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory—"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Home Testimony—Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company: "I have taken nearly all of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. Gresham, Louisville Transfer Company."

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
Wintersmith's Buchu.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia.

For sale by J. W. Seaton & Co., Druggists, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

The Prettiest Woman

in New York society last winter was a rough-skinned, freckled-faced lady in Dayton, O., but one year ago. She used Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon her face and hands with such persistency that her complexion became her greatest attraction. It will do the same for any one. It will obliterate sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, sunburn, &c., give a marble-like complexion, and perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Magnolia Balm is to the complexion, Lyon's Celebrated Katthairon is to the hair. It not only beautifies the hair but stimulates its growth and prevents it from falling out or turning gray. All druggists keep these articles. jy10-eod&w1m

WINTERSMITH'S GREAT REMEDIES, the best medicines of the age. For sale by W. H. Sutton, druggist, corner of Fourteenth and Jefferson. jy30 d6

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

DIED.

BARBOUR—On Wednesday night, August 2d, at the residence of Dr. R. N. Barbour, FRANK W., only child of Frank S. and A. S. Barbour, aged 15 months.

The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock Friday morning from the residence of Dr. Barbour. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Danville (Ky.) papers please copy.

OBITUARY.

BROWN—Died, in Bardstown, Ky., in the 21st year of her age, JOSEPHINE MCKAY BROWN, wife of Charles Brown and daughter of Ben. Ellis, of Bardstown.

Death, the fell destroyer of the land, is mighty in its power. Again has it entered a home circle, snatched from its midst a dear and cherished form.

Our dear one's affliction was of three months' duration, and her sufferings were borne with unlimited fortitude, a peaceful resignation inspiring her soul at the very first of her illness, exhibiting to those around her the true strength and extent of her Christian patience.

A feature of unusual interest is connected with the crowning years of this young life, and gives a beautiful point for reflection. Truly is it said that "we know not what a year will bring forth."

In 1869 JOSIE was converted to the Holy Catholic religion, and, upon Christmas night, during the grand illumination of the Cathedral, she was baptised by Father Defrain. She was a zealous member of the Sodality, and walked in her new religious life with untiring diligence. In 1870 she was married to Charles Brown by Father Defrain, and, in 1871, when God gave warning of her approaching death, again was Father Defrain in attendance, preparing the Christian soul for its departure from this world to the eternal world beyond, where heavenly joys awaited her, and at the high tribunal was held a golden crown for her who gave up life so young to dwell with her Saviour above.

The infant of seven months of age she has left behind will never know a mother's love. In time to come, when reckoning over memory's chain, she will find no links there that will call into motion sweet realization of a mother's love. O may she watch the little one, through the heavenly mist above, and, as a guardian angel, guide her little footsteps through the rosy path of righteousness.

A host of friends will mourn the loss of dear JOSIE. "None knew her but to love her; none named her but to praise."

"Weep not, dear husband, parents, sisters, brothers, all,
For thy dear one has paid a higher call."

The funeral services were performed by Father Defrain. Such was the crowning of the Christian life of this young wife and mother, and the wide circle of friends that surrounded her will deeply mourn her loss.

Weep not, dear husband, at the sudden blight
That has fallen upon thy heart,
For angels have drawn the soft veils of light
From heaven's bright portals apart.
By their mystical hands and words of soft tone
Thy darling was borne to her beautiful home.
Thy darling was fair, but fairer the crown
That giveth peace and hope and rest
To her who talked of the world beyond,
Where Christian souls are ever blest.
Here is a new life; yes, a life divine,
Where heavenly sun doth ever shine.
No pangs are hers, and no sorrows frown.
For her reward is a golden crown.

Mrs. ALICE F. MUDD.

Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Barbecue.

GOV. LESLIE, Hon. J. G. Carlisle, Hon. Isaac Caldwell, and other distinguished speakers will address their fellow citizens on Saturday, August 5th, at the barbecue given by Stephen Powell & Co., in Owen's wood, near the Peter Funk farm, on the Taylorsville turnpike, close to Frunerstown. Don't forget, Saturday, August the 5th.

MEETINGS.

The Democratic Executive Committee

Of the city are requested to meet promptly at the Anzeiger office this (Friday) evening, at 4 o'clock. Business of importance will be transacted. The Democratic candidates for the State Senate and House of Representatives from the city, together with the chairmen of the precinct committees heretofore appointed, are requested to attend the meeting.

GEO. P. DOERN, Chairman.

CHAS. R. LONG, Sec.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The members of Robinson Lodge, No. 266, A. Y. M., are hereby requested to meet at their hall at 8 o'clock this morning for the purpose of attending the funeral of ANDREW J. COX, late of New Market Lodge, Alabama. Members of sister lodges are invited to attend. By order of the Lodge.
THOS. H. HARRISON, Sec.

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Lodge, No. 400, Free and Accepted Masons, will hold a stated meeting at their room, in the Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock. J. M. S. McCORKLE, Secretary.

Masonic Notice.

A called communication of Eureka R. A. Chapter, No. 101, will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, for work. By order of E. O. BROWN, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called meeting of Compass, No. 223, F. A. M., this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Work in the 3d degree. By order of the W. M.
H. H. LITTELL, Sec.

Masonic Notice.

A called communication of Louisville R. A. Chapter, No. 5, will be held at their hall, in Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work. By order of W. C. PURDY, H. P.
H. HILLMAN, Sec'y.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. N. ROBSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Nos. 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf, & 68, East Bay,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

HAVING ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and confining himself strictly to a commission business, without operating on his own account, respectfully solicits consignments of Cotton, Flour, Corn, Wheat, etc. Shippers of produce to him may, at their option, have their consignments sold either in Charleston or New York, thus having the advantage of two markets without extra commission.

References—Bishop W. M. Wightman, S. C.; Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., Tenn.; Col. Wm. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C.; Hon. Jno. P. King, Augusta, Ga.; Messrs. Williams, Birnie & Co., New York; Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C. jy14 deod3m

FERTILIZERS.

LOUISVILLE
Bromophite Fertilizer Co.

MANUFACTURE a Fertilizer from Night Soil, which is superior to any known substance for enriching lands. Peruvian Guano is acknowledged to be superior to all Phosphates, Bones, &c., and by analysis Bromophite is shown to be 2 per cent. stronger than the best Guano.

It is especially recommended for Tobacco, Cotton and Corn.

Put up in good barrels and sold at 2 cents per pound.

Principal warehouse and salesroom 30 Third st. Send for a circular.
my10 deod3m&w3m ALEX. HUNTER, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Science Advances.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.
jy31 eod&w1

CONSUMPTION,
Its Cure and Its Preventive.
BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted **Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's Simple Treatment**, and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has proved in his own case that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seawood Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here, then, comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of **Consumption.**

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of nature's noblest gifts—the Podophilium Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they **"Leave no Sting Behind."**

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last, **A Supply of Good Blood.**

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Sirup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was **Given up as Lost.**

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented, or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the rooms as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility, in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He and his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them. First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough lessens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Sirup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Sirup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

R. MACREADY & CO., N. E. corner Columbia and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents. oc21 deodly-MW&F

DRY GOODS.

Table Linens, Towels, Crash, &c.

100 PCS Linen Table Damask;
100 pcs Half Bleached Loom;
50 do Brown do do;
50 do Turkish Red do do;
1000 Bleached Linen Table Cloths;
600 dozen ⅝ Napkins;
200 do Doylies;
500 Huck Towels;
300 Bath Towels;
100 Damask do;
8 Bales Russia Crash;
6 do American do;
50 pcs Stair do
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy30 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Jeans.

2,000 PCS Louisville, Eclipse, Hope, and New Albany Jeans;
10 cases Eastern Jeans.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy30 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Head Nets.

500 DOZ Silk Head Nets;
600 doz Cotton Head Nets;
150 do Long Branch, Vinnie Ream, New City Queen, &c., Head Nets.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy30 70 and 72 Sixth st., Louisville, Ky.

JOB PRINTING.

STEAM
Job Printing

The attention of everybody wanting Job Printing is called to the following price-list:

Bill Heads, $3 to $9 per ream.
Letter Heads, $5 to $8 per ream.
Note Headings, $4 to $6 per ream.
Business Cards, $3 to $5 per 1,000.
Election Cards, $2 to $3 per 1,000.
Visiting Cards, $1 per pack.
Dodgers, $1 per 1,000 in large orders.

Posters, Programmes, Store Bills, Envelopes, Bills Lading, Blank Checks, Notes, in fact everything in the way of Printing, at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens before ordering elsewhere.

J. H. STACKHOUSE,
Second Story Courier-Journal Building,
Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.
ap1 dtf

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

150 new and second-hand Pianos and Organs for cash or upon monthly installments, at low prices.
D. P. FAULDS,
70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.
my7 eodtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 dtf

SPIRITUALISM.

N. B.

MADAM HEIS, the celebrated clairvoyant, spirit-seer and test medium, is now giving most wonderful and pleasing consolation to her numerous visitors at No. 154 Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. jy26 deod6m

FLORAL BAZAR.
New and Beautiful Plants.

BOUQUETS, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, etc., etc., of the finest fresh flowers, always ready on hand or made to order. Plant and Seed store No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth street. Greenhouse and Flower Grounds No. 492 Third street. Established 1850. NANZ & NEUNER,
jy9 deod3m Louisville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to Property Owners.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., August 3, 1871.

PROPERTY OWNERS and residents on Broadway, between Second and Third streets, and on Third street, between Chestnut and York, are notified to make their sewer connections before the 14th day of August, to allow the repaving of the sewer trenches. Particular attention is called to the importance of trapping all house connections.
I. M. ST. JOHN, City Engineer.

Helm's Nervinus.

A VALUABLE remedy in Whooping Cough and other nervous diseases. For sale by retail druggists. WM. G. SCHMIDT,
Druggist, No. 88 Fifth st., Wholesale Agent.
au3 d6

Notice to Taxpayers.

I AM now ready to receive the State and county taxes for the year 1871. Taxpayers will please call and pay early to save the six per cent. addition. au3 d1w J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Opium and Morphine Eating.

A sure and warranted cure for above habit. Address MORT HODGE, Columbia, Tennessee. au3 eodim&w5*

Mackerel—"New Catch" 1871.

100 HALF barrels Mackerel;
500 kitts do.
For sale low to close consignment by
G. W. McCREADY,
jy31 d6 105 West Main, bet. Third and Fourth.

Small Feet.

To Ladies with Small Feet—The subscriber will offer a lot of homemade side-lace lasting gaiters at prices from $2 50 to $4 50; also, a lot of children's shoes at cost. Main street, near Third. [jy30 d6] D. MARSHALL.

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS WEBB ENCAMPMENT, NO. 2,
LEXINGTON, KY.

A CERTIFICATE of three shares of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, issued to Thomas B. Baxter, deceased, Agent of Webb Encampment, was, upon the death of said Baxter, lost or destroyed, and after diligent search cannot be found. All persons are notified that the undersigned will apply, on the third Saturday in October, 1871, to the Bank of Kentucky for the issual of a new certificate to Webb Encampment, and are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued.
Eminent Commander Webb Commandery, No. 2.
April 18, 1871. ap19 We&Fr6m

Notice.

I WISH to sell my interest in the store of Tandy & Tandy, which is doing a good business of about fifty thousand per year. A good reason given for selling. J. W. TANDY.
Eminence, Ky., July 26. jy27 d12

Coal Tar and Coke

FOR SALE at Gas Works. Address
B. F. JONES, President
Coal, Gaslight and Coke Co., Columbus, Ind.
jy15 d3m

Chemicals.

5,000 OZS Quinine;
500 ozs Sulph. Morphine;
100 lbs Carbolic Acid, best brands;
25 lbs Santonin;
1,000 ozs Nit. Silver;
100 lbs Sub Nitrate Bismuth;
50 lbs Hydrate of Chloral, best brands;
200 lbs Chloroform;
For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Drugs.

100 LBS Gum Myrrh;
3 cases Gum Arabic;
200 lbs Pow'd Rhubarb;
100 lbs Pow'd Jalap;
For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Specialties.

DEPOT for Grimault's & Rigaud's French Preparations.
Depot for Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Preparations.
Depot for Warner & Co.'s "
Depot for Tilden & Co.'s "
Depot for Fougera's Nutritive "
ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

PROFESSIONAL.

WE, the undersigned, take pleasure in adding our testimony to the merits of Dr. C. B. NORRIS as a thoroughly scientific Oculist and Aurist.

During his residence in the city of Memphis, now over four years, he has been called to treat many intricate diseases of both the eye and ear. Devoting his whole time and earnest study to these specialties alone, he has obtained a proficiency in the art of their special and peculiar management which is seldom attained in these branches of medical science, and we have no hesitancy in saying that all persons afflicted with these *specific* maladies could do no better than to place themselves under his charge, morally confident that his *specific* remedies will guarantee in every instance (when he promises) a radical cure.

ISAAC T. CARTWRIGHT,
Memphis, formerly of Louisville.
JNO. D. ADAMS,
Pres't Mem. & Arkansas River Packet Co.
LEON TROUSDALE,
Sec'y Chamber Commerce, Memphis.
MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
Wholesale Druggists, Memphis.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Wholesale Grocers,
268 Front st., Memphis.
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggist, 340 Main st., Memphis.
N. SCHWARZENBERG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves,
284 Main st., Memphis.
J. A. J. SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, 225 Main st., Memphis.
E. P. BATES & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 264 Front st., Memphis.
S. ROSE & CO.,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 198 Front st.,
Memphis.
TRADER & CO.,
Cotton Factors, No. 9 Union st.,
Stonewall Block, Memphis.
A. J. ROACH & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
314 Front street, Memphis.
D. C. & H. M. LOWENSTINE,
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods,
322 Main st., Memphis.
F. F. BOWEN,
17 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.
S. HINSON,
Dentist, 233 Main st., Memphis.

Refer to C. P. Moorman, John T. Moore, Z. M. Sherley, Oliver Lucas and Capt. W. C. Hite, Louisville.

☞ Dr. Norris is now at the Louisville Hotel, and can be consulted for a short time. jy23dtf

HOTELS.

E. O'BANNON, L. S. MORRIS,
Late Overton Hotel. Late Overton Hotel.

PEABODY HOTEL,
MEMPHIS.
O'BANNON & MORRIS,
PROPRIETORS.
au2 d1m

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Will reopen under new management
AUGUST 22d,
For the Reception of Guests.

THE spacious building has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. The proprietors have made every exertion to adapt it to the comfort and convenience of its patrons, and have spared neither pains nor expense to secure that end.
TWEED & GARFIELD,
jy28 d26 Proprietors.

MRS. JO. B. ALEXANDER. C. H. HATCHER.
NATIONAL HOTEL,
Refitted and Furnished,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Fare..................$2 50 per day.
fe8 dtf ALEXANDER & HATCHER, Prop'rs.

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
oc9 d1y WASHINGTON, D. C.

INSURANCE.

Dividend Notice.
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

Branch Offices. { No. 201 Montague street, Brooklyn.
No. 106 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

Capital..................$500,000 00
Cash assets............2,655,620 81

NEW YORK, July 13, 1871.

THE Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. upon the capital, payable on demand, and have directed that six per cent. interest be paid on outstanding scrip of the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870 on the 20th of September next.

Scrip transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th of September.

They have also made an allotment of scrip of fifty per cent. for 1871, on all participating policies, deliverable on and after Sept. 20th next, and have ordered the scrip issued in 1865, with six per cent. interest thereon, to be paid off in cash August 10th. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

Fourteen years' experience has proved that "participation in the profits" by the policy-holders is the safest and cheapest system of fire insurance.

Policies issued upon every description of insurable property at current rates.
BENJAMIN D. KENNEDY, Agent,
au2 d6 No. 142 West Main street.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Gum Hose.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29, 1871.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, August 5th, at 12 M., for furnishing the Fire Department with 3,000 feet, more or less, of 2½-inch, 4-ply, end-strengthened rubber fire hose. A sample must be furnished with each bid, and the hose selected subjected to test by the Chief of Fire Department. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
jy30 dtd JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

FRUIT JARS.

FRUIT JARS.

We are manufacturing the Mason, Gem (glass-top), Spencer, Wire tin-top, and cork-top Fruit Jars. MASON, REED, & CO., Glass Manufacturers. Warerooms Second and Washington sts., Louisville, Ky.
jy17 eodim

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
YOUNG GROUSE,
Woodcock, Ducks, Soft-Shell Crabs and Clams,
AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
jy1 d Third st., bet. Main and Market.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.
Health, Pleasure, and Comfort.
NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.

FIVE hours' ride from Louisville, on the Lebanon branch of the L. & N. R. R. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Hotel charges reasonable. For information address
jy21 dtf ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Proprietor.

PAROQUET SPRINGS.

THIS justly celebrated property having been purchased by a Louisville company, has been improved and embellished until it is now equal to any watering place in the country.

A large two-story hotel, containing spacious dining and the largest and most elegant ballrooms in the State, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments, sufficient to accommodate five hundred guests, with upper and lower porches extending around the entire building, will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of July.

The grounds, containing over one hundred acres, amply shaded with beautiful forest trees, which are neatly trimmed, form a charming rustic plateau, which no other resort in the State can claim.

The medicinal properties of this water are unsurpassed by any other, and is one of the largest and strongest on the continent.

Salt river, near the cottage, affords excellent facilities for aquatic sports. The fishing is equal to any in the State. Elegant new boats are furnished to guests.

The best of roads offer every inducement for driving and riding. Billiards, ten-pin, swings, croquet, and all other usual amusements will be furnished. One of the best brass and string bands will be in attendance during the season.

Paroquet Springs are situated eighteen miles from Louisville, on the main stem of L. & N. R. R., and is the most accessible resort in the State. It is the only place where the business man can leave his office, and, without interfering with his business, can escape the hot, dusty city in the evening, and return refreshed to the city in the morning.
jy29 d1m L. H. FITZHUGH, Sup't.

Mammoth Cave and Glasgow Junction.

THE PROCTER HOUSE, at Glasgow Junction (late the "Old Bell Tavern,") has been refitted and fitted up in good style. The grounds cover six acres, where guests will be made as comfortable as any place in the country. [illegible] Glasgow Junction is three miles the nearest station to Mammoth Cave [illegible]
je8 deod3m GEO. M. PROCTER, Proprietor.

Glasgow Junction and Mammoth Cave Stage Line.

FIRST-CLASS COACHES, spring coaches, and other conveyances, will be in readiness upon the arrival of all daily trains to convey passengers to and from the cave, on fair terms. Polite drivers, beautiful scenery, and an abundance of good water on the route. [illegible] over the best road to cave.
je8 deod3m V. WETZELL, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER,

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA; Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists [illegible]

FEMALE IRREGULARITIES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. [illegible]

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation free. [illegible]

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja30 dtf

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.

[illegible]

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible]

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.

[illegible]

Galen's Head Dispensary,
Established 1850, Chartered 1861.

By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature [illegible]

West Jefferson street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. jy27

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles St.

[illegible]

COAL.

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.
DIPPOLD & GOOSE,
DEALERS IN
PITTSBURG COAL
FROM ALL POOLS.
Offices { 73 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa.
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Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my14 dtf

TURKISH BATHS.

GENUINE IMPROVED
TURKISH BATHS,
With special accommodations for Ladies who wish to improve their complexion or health, at the
Novelty Cure,
172 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

WE will give $300 in case of failure to cure any disease that is not too far advanced. Terms for Medical or Surgical treatment very reasonable. Price of Turkish Bath only $1 50, or 8 tickets for $10. Any other kind of Bath you please for 50 cents.

Hours—For Ladies from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Gentlemen, from 6 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.
je4 SuWeFr3m

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE co-partnership previously existing under the style of Porch, Cooke & Bryant is this day dissolved by the death of our Mr. J. L. Bryant, and by limitation.

The business will be continued by L. H. Porch and Robert F. Cooke, under the style of Porch & Cooke, at 187 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.
L. H. PORCH,
ROBERT F. COOKE,
JAMES M. BRYANT, Ex.
aug d3.

YEAST POWDER.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder [illegible]

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors,
69 New Street, NEW YORK CITY.

The trade in Louisville and the South and Southwest supplied by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., [illegible] and by other dealers in Louisville.

EDUCATIONAL.

PRESBYTERIAN
FEMALE COLLEGE,
205 Sixth st., Louisville, Ky.

THE Board of Trustees are happy to announce to the public that this institution has been [illegible]

Georgetown College and Female Seminary.

[illegible]

Cecilian College—Male,

In the country, on the E. & P. R. R. [illegible] Cecilian P. O., Hardin Co., Ky.

School for Girls.

MRS. BARNEY and Miss ELLEN D. POWELL will, on the First Monday in September, open a school for Girls [illegible] between Chestnut and Broadway.

THE MISSES LANE

WILL open a Boarding School for Young Ladies in New York City on Wednesday, September 20th, 1871. [illegible] JOHN MASON BROWN, Lexington, Ky.

HOLYOKE ACADEMY,

NO. 292 First street. E. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal. The Fourth annual session will begin on Monday, September 4, 1871.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Near Baltimore, Md.

[illegible]

MT. ST. BENEDICT ACADEMY.

[illegible]

HAMBLETON COLLEGE.

[illegible]

Fine Arts.

PROF. C. PERING will continue his Art School [illegible]

FOREST ACADEMY.
Select Male School.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
AT ST. LOUIS, MO.,

OFFERS to students of both sexes facilities for securing a thorough English, classical, scientific or legal education [illegible]

WM. G. ELIOT, President.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
COMPRISES
THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

[illegible]

CHARLES S. VENABLE, Chairman of Faculty, P. O. University of Va.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For the Legislature.

JOHN STEEL is the workingmen's candidate for the Legislature in the Eighth District [illegible]

B. E. CASSILLY is the Democratic nominee for the Legislature in the Seventh district [illegible]

E. D. STANDIFORD is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the Thirty-fifth Senatorial district [illegible]

ALFRED T. POPE is the Democratic nominee for the Senate in the Thirty-sixth Senatorial district [illegible]

We are requested to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature from Oldham county [illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

For Liverpool and Queenstown.

INMAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS [illegible]

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, [illegible]

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Weekly Courier-Journal.

[illegible]

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

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THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY.

[illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent [illegible]

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RAILROAD LINE.
THE ONLY LINE
Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO
—AND—
Eastern Cities.

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HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILROAD.

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[illegible]

LAWYERS.

J. L. WITHERSPOON. J. H. MOORE.
WITHERSPOON & MOORE,
Attorneys-at-Law,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

[illegible]

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

[illegible]

LACE GOODS.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF
Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Real and Imitation Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Chemisettes; Corsets;
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Marseilles Braids and Cotton Fringes;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 at
CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

[illegible]

COURIER-JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, '71.

SMALL TALK.

Out in Kansas they spell it "Greley."

Watchwords of the Jeff. Spiritualists—"Ki! G'wis!"

Nilsson makes herself comfortable in twenty-three afternoon dresses.

Two married mothers, of Pawcatuck, Conn., have gone with handsomer men.

A Michigan paper is enthusiastic over the progress of "a new hotel, 60 by 40."

A hog in Lafayette sauntered up into a third story and gazed out on a distant pasture.

Hendricks has "departed." Voorhees indorses Hendricks. Has Voorhees "departed?"

The word "holocaust" has been considerably overworked since the New York explosion.

A gossipy paragraph in the Detroit Free Press tells how a Council Bluffs man sat down serenely on a circular saw.

Miss Throckmorton married the Baron Lemme in New York. They wanted her to marry some one else, but she said "Lemme alone."

A Chicago daily is accused of "taking a woman, who died of heart-disease, baptising her James and serving her up cold to its solitary reader."

Rounaldo Pacheco is the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of California. After the election the question will be, "Rounaldo, where art thou?"

Mr. Colfax, of South Bend, was at the Tremont House yesterday. It is understood he was arranging with a well-known piano firm for the agency of his patent corrugated chocolate curry-combs (non-explosive), in the manufacture of which he will engage on his approaching retirement from public life.—[Chic. Rep.

One of our resident oil princes was much disappointed yesterday at not receiving a diamond he had ordered from New York. He afterwards learned that the platform car on which it was shipped had been switched off on to a side track at Corry, and it will be some days before it will be hauled down to this city.—[Titusville Herald.

Mr. H. V. Redfield has been interviewing a stage driver about Lancaster, Kentucky: "They are as clever and hospitable a people," continued the driver, "as ever was, but the town has a bad name for fights. It's one of the sprightliest fighting places in Kentucky. They shoot, stab, bite, knock over, kill and drag out. At the last August election there were nine men shot in one day. But when not in a rumpus it's a nice, quiet little place."

A policeman's logic: "You can't stand there," said a watchman to a thin man in a suit of rusty black, who was endeavoring to maintain a favorable position for viewing a late fire; "You must come down, sir." "Allow me to remain, if you please; I am a reporter, and it is necessary that I should see what is going on." "I don't care," responded the guardian; "if you want a report of it, you'll see it all in the papers to-morrow."—[Wash. Rep.

Death of a Gallant Kentuckian.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, Aug. 1.]

By a dispatch to his friend and kinsman, Col. J. M. Coleman, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, we are advised of the death of David H. Todd, at Huntsville, Ala., on the 30th inst. Deceased was a half-brother of Abraham Lincoln, and was about forty years of age. Connected with the Breckinridges, Prestons, and other distinguished families of Kentucky, he enjoyed excellent advantages in early life, and was possessed of a bright, vivacious intellect, which made him a most agreeable companion and endeared him to a wide circle of friends. While a mere lad he roamed away from home, a became a volunteer in the Mexican war, serving throughout with distinction. His native place was Lexington, Kentucky, where his father, Robert S. Todd, was a prominent citizen for many years, holding various public offices of importance and trust, at the breaking out of our late civil war Mr. Todd took part with the South, and was in command of a battery at Vicksburg. He was also in command, or held a subordinate position, at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. Throughout the war he served with credit, at the expense of a vigorous constitution, which became completely undermined. After the war he became united in marriage at Huntsville with Mrs. Sue Williamson, a highly cultivated and estimable lady, who survives him. Her first husband was a Mr. Williamson, of Georgia, who married her in this city, of which she was formerly a resident, being a daughter of Daniel B. Turner, who was prominent in financial circles here before the war. She was a belle of her time, and is still possessed of the beauty and graces which characterised her in youth.

Adam Forepaugh Sued for $43,800.

[From the Cincinnati Times and Chronicle, Aug. 2.]

John Robinson and his wife this morning commenced suit in the courts to recover of Adam Forepaugh, whose tent is now spread in Ohmer's Garden, the sum of $43,800, in which amount they claim he is indebted under the following circumstances:

In March, 1868, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson entered into a contract with Mrs. Eliza Willis and her husband, by which Cordelia Culdick, daughter of Mrs. Willis by a former husband, was apprenticed to them for a period of five years. They then expended $2,000 in clothing and instructing her as an equestrienne, until she became valuable to them as such. On the 20th of last January she ran away from them, and on the following 8th of March joined Forepaugh's circus, Forepaugh "entertaining and harboring her, he being informed by the complainants in writing that she was a minor, and owed service to them as an apprentice and a servant; that she had absconded from them, and that they would hold him responsible in triple damages, under the statute, for such harboring."

Notwithstanding the notice, the complainants allege that Forepaugh has continued to harbor the girl up to the time of filing their complaint, a period of twenty-one weeks. They claim that she is worth to them $600 per week, which sum Forepaugh offered her. Consequently they ask for damages in $2,000 expended upon her, and the value of her services for twenty-one weeks, $14,600, besides the triple damages allowed by law, in all, $43,800.

Butler Swims for His Life.

[From the Troy Whig, July 27.]

A most unpleasant rumor was in circulation in Newburyport, Mass., on Saturday. It was reported that Gen. B. F. Butler, the cold-water candidate for the Presidency, had reached another world instead of the White House through his intense enthusiasm for the element of which he has become the champion against the allied hosts in Massachusetts who insist upon their drop of beer and other beverages usually dispensed in that State under great secrecy and physicians' prescriptions. Later advices bring the truth. The General indulged in a sail down Boston Harbor in a pleasure yacht, the excursion being a strictly temperance one of course, and by some unaccountable mishap fell overboard. Owing to a singular peculiarity of his optical organs, while he thought he was swimming for both shores, he was directing his course directly for the bottom of the sea, and would never have awakened to a fair sense of his mistake if an enthusiastic disciple of Father Matthew had not dived and brought him back to his friends. Those who saw his progress said that he was working with about equal industry to make Halifax and Long Branch, and was swimming with so much energy in these separate directions that he would inevitably have split himself into two parts in his impracticable attempts had it not been for the fortunate interposition of the brave mariner who saved him.

Lost Flags.

[Cincinnati Commercial Washington Letter.]

The boys who served in the army may be interested in knowing who lost their flags, which States lost the most and which the least; and I have been to some trouble to present the following table, which shows the number of flags each State lost. The rebels captured United States flags from Union troops belonging to the following States:

Alabama	16	Mississippi	10
Arkansas	4	Missouri	3
Connecticut	1	New Jersey	2
Delaware	0	New Hampshire	1
Florida	6	New York	13
Georgia	23	North Carolina	26
Illinois	12	Ohio	7
Indiana	2	Pennsylvania	12
Iowa	1	South Carolina	7
Kentucky	2	Tennessee	10
Louisiana	4	Texas	4
Maine	4	Vermont	1
Maryland	0	Virginia	52
Massachusetts	9	Wisconsin	2
Michigan	8	Miscellaneous	8
Total			250

☞ The daughters of the late Henry Morris, of Philadelphia, have lately received a legacy of bonds and stock shares amounting to $29,000 from a Mr. Horatio Ward, an American long resident in London. The will says: "As these ladies are the granddaughters of the celebrated Robert Morris of the Revolution, it will not be difficult to ascertain their actual residence. It will doubtless surprise them to get a legacy from a person they never knew and perhaps never heard of, therefore it seems but proper they should be informed that the bequest is made through compassion for their misfortunes, and in return for the kindness shown me by their father when I was a boy; and it may be as well that Miss Amelia Morris should be informed that it was I who sent some money to her and her younger sister, under the name of 'her father's friend,' a few years ago." Mr. Ward also devised $100,000 to the National Soldiers' Home, in State bonds. He also gives $100,000 in railroad and Southern city shares to the various soldiers' orphan asylums in the United States.

☞ Vincent Kludject, of Maquoketa, Iowa, died so suddenly and mysteriously that his friends had a *post mortem* examination held to discover the reason of his death. The stomach was empty, except a large quantity of undigested cucumbers which he had eaten forty-eight hours before. The stomach was much congested. The omentum and other vascular portions of the viscera were also congested. The lungs were extensively engorged with impure, grumous blood. The right side of the heart was atrophied and much attenuated. There were four or five tumors in the upper portion of the brain; and in several places the brain had firmly adhered to the skull, while there was an absorption of the inner and middle table of the skull; which shows how thoroughly diseased the human system may become and give little indication of it; for Mr. Kludject had been in moderate health until within two days of his death.

THE CANVASS.

Speech of Isaac Caldwell at the Court-house on Wednesday Evening.

His View of the Amendments, the Cincinnati Railroad, the School Question, and Other Matters.

Fellow-citizens of the City of Louisville—I come before you to-night in the capacity of a citizen merely to talk to you calmly and dispassionately, and, as far as I can, without prejudice, in a matter that concerns you and me alike—the great question of the perpetuation of a free and good government. In times of peace and prosperity the people sometimes seem to forget the importance of watchfulness and of vigilance.

These matters cannot be overestimated, fellow-citizens, because on the question of good government depends the safety of your lives and property—depend your rights to receive for your labor that which it is worth, and protection for what you have accumulated.

IMPORTANCE OF THE QUESTIONS.

Nay, more; on these questions depends that which to the lover of freedom is above all questions of property—the right to his liberty and to the enjoyment of those great privileges of manhood that are dearer to the proud man than all questions of dollars and cents. There has never been a time in this country when it was more important for the people to turn their attention to public affairs than at this particular juncture. There has never been a time, from the formation of the government down to the present moment, when it was more important for the great masses of the people to understand what is going on, and to use intelligently their right of suffrage in the control of public affairs. After the great civil war that ceased a few years ago, the public mind, reacting from long and intense excitement, was naturally inclined to quiet, as one of the results of peace; and the party in power have taken advantage of that disposition to rest after intense excitement to revolutionize your institutions and to make your government that which it never was before—a great consolidated republic, with all the powers of a great centralized despotism. This process is going on, and with each step they become bolder, and there is no power that can arrest that process, unless the people, in their sovereign capacity, shall, through the ballot-box, enter their protest, and their disapprobation of that which has been done, by demanding that it shall be absolutely undone.

FORMATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

I presume that most of you understand that the Government of the United States is formed, and, in fact, was created by a written Constitution, in which certain express powers are granted, but carefully and strictly limited, and beyond which the Federal Government has no right to go.

The United States Government was not, fellow-citizens, an accident; it did not grow up in this shape by chance; it was not thus formed by force of any circumstances; but it was deliberately formed by a convention of the wisest statesmen that the world has ever seen. The Constitution of the United States, after having been many months in the process of construction in that convention, was submitted to the several States, and there it again underwent debate and consideration in all of the original thirteen States—and not only debate and consideration, but amendment, until they had perfected the system that they put into motion, and under which the people were so free, so happy and so prosperous that the world furnishes no instance of such rapid growth in population, enterprise and wealth as we have exhibited from the time of the adoption of the Constitution, in 1879, up to the commencement of the civil war of 1861.

Various questions have grown up under this system from time to time, the most important of which have always been questions in regard to the relative strength and rights and powers as between the State governments and the Federal or United States Government. These have always been important and delicate questions, and questions which have always attracted the attention of the best and most enlightened minds in the country—questions that have always been discussed before the people from the stump and in the newspapers. Heretofore the masses of the people have taken a deep interest in these questions; they have taken the utmost pains to become informed upon them, and to exercise their judgment at the polls by the votes which they gave, and, if I had the choice this day as to what would be the greatest service I could render my country it would be to awaken in the popular mind a renewed desire to understand those questions, and pass upon them at the polls; for if the people become indifferent upon these great constitutional questions, which must determine the weal or woe of your institutions, the politicians and the office-holders will continue to transform your Government until you and your posterity will no longer be freemen but all be slaves. Now, it is for the purpose of calling your attention to a question of that precise character, and one that you are more deeply interested in to-day than you are in all other questions of law or politics that can possibly be agitated before you; one that more deeply concerns the people of this country than any which has ever been debated, that has chiefly induced me to come here to-night. That question is precisely this: Have you perpetuated the government of constitutional freedom formed by the Revolutionary fathers, or have you allowed that government to be so transformed as that all the powers of government are now centered in the United States Government? And if you have permitted it to be thus transformed, do you mean it to continue so or will you reverse that which has been done and bring back to the States and the people proper jurisdiction, sovereignty and power? The great issue now existing between the Radical party and the Democratic party is whether the rights and powers of government and sovereignty are now vested in the United States Government, and the separate States reduced to mere dependencies. The Radical party assumes the affirmative of this proposition, and the Democratic party the negative.

GOVERNOR MORTON,

who spoke here last week, is the great leader of the administration wing of the Radical party—he is the man nearest the President, and authorized, if anybody in this country is authorized, to speak for the President. Enunciations from him therefore are of peculiar importance. Considering the great power now wielded by the Federal Administration, and considering his relations to that administration, what he deliberately says indicates what is the position of the party in power, how they intend to act in the administration of the government, what powers they claim, and what rights they mean to exercise. It is to the position laid down by that distinguished Senator that I wish to call your attention, and then I wish to show you that such a position has never before been assumed by any party in power in this country, and that it is a new, startling, and dangerous innovation upon the subject of the relative rights and powers of the Federal and State governments. Gov. Morton said:

"The Democratic party of this country think that this Government is a compact between sovereign and independent States; in other words, that it is a mere copartnership between sovereign States, into which they have entered as States. If that doctrine is true the right of secession inevitably follows, and we have no power to coerce a sovereign State. If that is true, we have been in the wrong all the time. Fellow-citizens, there can never be safety to this nation as long as any great party maintains the doctrine of the sovereignty of the States. They say that the Government was formed by the States, and that it rests upon the States. Here we take issue with them radically. We say the Union was not formed by the States, but it was formed by the people of the United States in their collective and sovereign capacity. [Applause.] We say there are not thirty sovereigns, but one sovereign, and that is the nation. While the States have a vast domain of authority that cannot be invaded, they are but integral parts—they are but subordinate parts of one great nation."

Now there is a piece of sophistry in that enunciation that I want to call your attention to. It by no means follows that, if the States had retained any part of their sovereignty in the foundation of the Federal Government, therefore each State had a right to secede at will.

The true position upon that subject is this—That the States and the people delegated to the Federal Government just so much of their sovereignty as was wise and necessary to create that Government for the purposes for which it was ordained, and that the rest, not thus delegated, they retained to the States and to the people; and that it by no means follows that a State has the right to secede from the Government because they may have bound themselves in that compact so as not to have the right to dissolve the Union, and yet may have retained a large part of their natural and inherent sovereignty. I maintain that the position which I take is the position which has always been assumed in this country. It is a position denied by no party in this country before the late civil war, and in order to prove that fact I want to read to you a few brief extracts to show you that the most extreme men in opposition to the doctrine of secession and nullification before the war concede the reserved sovereignty of the States. I will read you first an extract from the speech of Mr. Webster, made in the great debate between him and Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, Hayne maintaining the doctrine of nullification and the rights of the States to secede on account of violations of the Constitution on the part of the Federal Government. Mr. Webster being the great leader of the anti-nullification party, put forward to meet Hayne, did not pretend to deny to the States all the sovereignty which they had not expressly yielded in the formation of the Federal Constitution.

MR. WEBSTER SAID,

"The States are unquestionably sovereign, so far as their sovereignty is not affected by this supreme law. But State Legislatures, as political bodies, however sovereign, are yet not sovereign over the people. So far as the people have given power to the General Government, so far the grants are unquestionably good, and the Government holds of the people, and not of the State governments. We are all agents of the same supreme power—the people. The General Government and the State governments derive their authority from the same source. Neither can, in relation to the other, be called primary, though one is definite and restricted and the other general and residuary. The National Government possesses those powers which it can be shown the people have conferred upon it, and no more; all the rest belongs to the State governments or to the people themselves. So far as the people have retained State sovereignty, by the expression of their will, in the Constitution of the United States, so far, it must be admitted, State sovereignty is effectually controlled. I do not contend that it is or ought to be controlled further."

THE SUPREME COURT

of the United States, when the Federalist Chief Justice Marshall was at its head, as long ago as 1816, said in an opinion written by Justice Story, the great New England commentator, on the Federal Constitution:

"On the other hand, it is perfectly clear that the sovereign powers vested in the State governments by their respective constitutions remained unaltered and unimpaired except so far as they were guaranteed to the Government of the United States. These distinctions do not rest upon general reasoning, plain and obvious as they seem to be. They have been positively recognized by one of the articles in amendment of the Constitution which declare that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. The Government, then, of the United States can claim no powers which are not granted to it by the Constitution, and the powers actually granted must be such as are expressly given, or given by necessary implication." *Martin vs. Hunter's lessee*, 1 *Wheaton's Reports*, 325-6.

And in a concurring opinion in the same case, Justice Johnson said:

"On the other hand so firmly am I persuaded that the American people can no longer enjoy the blessings of a free government whenever the State sovereignties shall be prostrated at the feet of the General Government, nor the proud consciousness of equality and security any longer than the independence of political power shall be maintained consecrated and intangible, that I could borrow the language of a celebrated orator, and exclaim, 'I rejoice that Virginia has resisted.'" *Ib.* 363-4.

And afterwards the same court said:

"We choose rather to plant ourselves on what we consider impregnable positions. They are these: That a State has the same undeniable and unlimited jurisdiction over all persons and things within its territorial limits as any foreign nation where that jurisdiction is not surrendered or restrained by the Constitution of the United States; that by virtue of this, it is not only the right, but the bounden and solemn duty, of a State to advance the safety, happiness and prosperity of its people, and to provide for its general welfare by any and every act of legislation which it may deem to be conducive to these ends—where the power over the particular subject, or the manner of its exercise, is not surrendered or restrained in the manner just stated; that all those powers which relate to merely municipal legislation, or what may perhaps more properly be called internal police, are not thus surrendered or restrained; and that consequently in relation to these the authority of a State is complete, unqualified and exclusive." (*New York vs. Miln*, 11 *Peters*, 139.)

And recently that court, a majority of its members having been appointed by Mr. Lincoln and General Grant, said:

"But the Constitution is the fundamental law of the United States. By it the people have created a government, defined its powers, prescribed their limits, distributed them among the different departments, and directed in general the manner of their exercise. No department of the Government has any other powers than those thus delegated to it by the people. All the legislative power granted by the Constitution belongs to Congress, but it has no legislative power which is not thus granted. And the same observation is equally true in its application to the executive and judicial powers granted respectively to the President and the Courts. All these powers differ in kind but not in source or in limitation. They all arise from the Constitution, and are limited by its terms." (*Hepburn vs. Griswold*, 8 *Wallace*, 611, *Dec.*, 1869.)

These authorities might be multiplied indefinitely; and I now say that the doctrine is put forth by the party in power for the first time, that the States have no sovereign rights—that there is but one sovereign in this country, and that the Federal Government. Under views like these the party in power passed their reconstruction laws that subjected the Southern States to the direct control of the Federal Government. They appointed their governors; they appointed their military rulers; they sent armies to execute their laws; they went to South Carolina and put the negroes in power over the white people; they sent their carpet-baggers and scalawags, who united with the negroes; and thus they have produced a condition of discontent, anarchy, wrong and hardship in all those States under the assertion of this startling and new doctrine, and now asserted in words by Gov. Morton.

The freedom of the people, which this new doctrine has already practically outraged in a large portion of the Union, cannot long endure in any portion of the country if this great centralized National Government is to be maintained in the possession of all the powers now exercised by it and claimed for it.

THE AMENDMENTS.

Our Radical friends of Kentucky met a short time ago in the city of Frankfort and made a platform. In that platform they have said that it is the duty of all good citizens to acquiesce in the three new amendments to the Constitution—the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

As to the Thirteenth amendment, it is but a simple declaration that slavery shall not exist within the United States. It was self-executing. Slavery was already practically abolished by war, and when the amendment passed it executed itself. Slavery is abolished—it is gone and gone forever—and I know none who want to restore it. But they didn't stop there.

CONGRESS WAS NOT SATISFIED

with the simple abolition of slavery; but, under that short amendment to the Constitution which simply declares "that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction," and "that Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation," Congress went on to enact what they call the "Civil Rights Bill" of 1866; under that simple act, abolishing slavery, Congress undertook to take charge of the legislation upon these subjects within the States; the law of contracts by declaring who shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, and to prescribe rules regulating the right of action in courts so far as to declare who shall be parties to suits, and to control the law of evidence so far as to declare who shall be witnesses, and to take control of the law regulating the purchasing, selling and conveying of real and personal property, and to dispense equality of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property; and to regulate the matters of punishment, pain and penalties, and to exercise the novel right to punish a State judge by sentence of a Federal judge to fine and imprisonment, and to afford reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law.

I ask you if, in all the history of legislation, there was a greater stretch of power than was attempted when under this amendment Congress exercised the power to legislate upon all these subjects? But they became satisfied themselves in Congress that they had no right to pass that law, and hence they passed the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. I wish now to call your attention to the fact that by the first section of the Fourteenth amendment they have given to the Congress of the United States power to legislate at their will and pleasure upon almost every conceivable subject of human legislation. Here is that section of the Fourteenth amendment:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

I notice in a morning newspaper a statement that it was unfair in Gov. Bramlette to accuse the Radical party of wishing to make the common schools of this State open alike to the children of all colors. They claim that it is unfair to charge them with that, because they say that their stump speakers in Kentucky have taken no such ground. But don't you notice that they have by this first clause of the Fourteenth amendment distinctly enacted that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States? They have first declared the negro to be a citizen, and then declared that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of a citizen. Is it not the privilege of the citizen to send his children to school? Is it not his privilege to send his children to any free school in the district within which he resides? Then, if the State has not power by its laws to abridge the privileges of any citizen, I ask you where is there any other construction to be put upon that section of the Fourteenth amendment than that they do claim under this amendment, that every person in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, white or black, European or Chinaman, has got the absolute, constitutional right to send his children to any free school? And if Kentucky passes a law to prohibit that, and separate them, the Federal Government has got the power to prohibit Kentucky from enforcing that law; and, taking the history of legislation by Congress for the six past years, if they have got the power they are certain to exercise it. There can be no other fair construction given to that amendment, when you take the general language of this section and consider it, and try to give a comprehensive definition to the expressions "the privileges and immunities of citizens."

THE DEMOCRACY OF KENTUCKY.

But we are told, fellow-citizens, that the Democracy of Kentucky are not in harmony with the Democratic party of other States. Such is the position of General Harlan, their able candidate for Governor. Such has been his position in all parts of Kentucky. He undertakes to persuade the Democrat in Kentucky not to vote for the ticket now in the field for the reason that the Democratic party in Kentucky is not in line with the Democratic party in the other States of the Union. But Governor Morton, in his speech, took precisely the opposite position, and proved to his own satisfaction, and to my entire satisfaction, that Kentucky is in precise line with the Democracy of the other States of the Union; that the Democratic party all over the country, with a few individual exceptions, entertain the same sentiments and are precisely together on the constitutional rights of the several States and the import and validity of these destructive amendments to the Constitution.

Under the Fourteenth amendment they reenacted the Civil Rights bill and passed the Kuklux bill, by which they gave to a single executive officer, the President of the United States, the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, the great right of freemen, the great sheet-anchor of human liberty, which no officer heretofore in this country could suspend; a right forced from the Kings of England by the nobles and commons. They have undertaken in time of profound peace, in violation of an express provision of the Constitution of the United States, to suspend this right. They have undertaken to give him the right to suspend that writ, and to enforce military power in all the States of this Union. And all these acts they say we must acquiesce in or else we are making commotion; that if we don't acquiesce we are disturbers of the peace. They say "we must have quiet; do not agitate." This has always been the cry of despots when they would forge shackles for the limbs of the people—we must have quiet; don't disturb existing relations. That is the cry now. Are they sincere? Is it quiet they want? Or do they only want to perpetuate power in their party? They say in the same platform which they adopted at Frankfort, and in their stump speeches made all over Kentucky, that we must have this quiet, yet they agitate the question of amending or remodeling the constitution of Kentucky. They propose, with this question, to agitate Kentucky from center to circumference. Don't you know, fellow-citizens, that one point in this question will be, how far our State government shall be altered to suit the Federal Government? Don't you know that it will be agitated from one end of Kentucky to the other what we shall put in that constitution? Yes, it is quiet they want. They want it when you are agitating their usurpations and the wrongs they are doing the people, but at the same time they are agitating other questions equally exciting, and equally calculated to arouse the people to bitter political contention.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

It is pretended by those Radical friends of ours that they are in favor of declaring universal amnesty. Well, that is a popular thing in Kentucky, and hence they have put it in their Kentucky platform, but it is in no other Radical platform in all the States north of Kentucky, so far as I can learn, from here to and including the State of Maine. For four years past that matter has been pressed upon the Congress of the United States, and they have been urged from session to session to pass a bill of universal amnesty; and once, when it appeared about to pass, or had some chance of passing, an urgent protest went to Washington against its passage from a large number of the leading Radicals of Kentucky, among whom were some of the identical men who put universal amnesty in their platform as a bid for Kentucky votes. But, if you noticed, fellow-citizens, when Gov. Morton, whose enunciations upon this subject would have been worth something, whose expression of them would have given some hope to the country, when he came here to discuss politics and take a calm view of the affairs of the nation and the politics of Kentucky, to allude to their acts, their platform and what they propose doing, you will observe that he was as silent as the tomb upon this very subject of universal amnesty. He did not want to commit his party to it. He is not for it himself, and he knew well his party was not for it. This plank is therefore merely a bid for Kentucky votes. All over the North they know their party is not for it, and that the Radical party of Kentucky have not the influence to carry it before the Congress of the United States. That there are individual Radicals in Kentucky who are for it I have not a shadow of doubt. I know many of my own personal acquaintances of that party who I believe are sincerely for it. And some of these gentlemen were in that convention, and were probably the authors of that plank of their platform; but it is not the sentiments of the Radical party, and I have to say when this party undertakes to arraign our party for not being in line with the rest of the Democracy of the Union they had better look at home and see if they are not woefully out of line with their own party in the other States. [Great applause.]

EDUCATING THE NEGRO.

We are arraigned by this Radical platform and their speakers, before the people of Kentucky, on the subject of common schools. They charge that the Democratic party have refused to make provision for the education of *all* the children of the Commonwealth. Now, upon this subject, fellow-citizens, I have this to say—I would like to see Kentucky, whenever in the opinion of her statesmen her finances will render it expedient, make suitable provision for the education of the colored children of the Commonwealth. I have no prejudices against that race. I desire to see them treated fairly and humanely; I desire to see them treated magnanimously and liberally, but I cannot admit the broad claim of absolute equality of that race with the white race, because I know as a matter of reason, of observation and judgment that they are not the equal of the white race, and can never be. [Applause.] I say I have no prejudice against that race. I feel kindly toward them; I will say this for them—that, in my opinion, through all the war, from its commencement in 1861, to its close in 1865, they were better behaved, less malignant, less cruel, less inclined to do violence, to perpetrate wrong upon the conquered, overwhelmed, and downtrodden people of the Southern States than were the white people of the Radical party in the North. [Renewed applause.] I, therefore say I have no animosity against them, I have no revenge to take. I would like to see, as soon as the finances of Kentucky will permit, suitable separate schools for these people in order that their children may be educated in such manner as is suitable to their condition.

But our Radical friends of the North, when they arraign us for not opening the common schools to all the children of the commonwealth, ought to remember this, that Kentucky, under the laws and Constitution of the country, had hundreds of millions of dollars invested in slave property. That Kentucky, by the labor of three-quarters of a century, had accumulated a large amount of improvements, in the shape of houses, fences, bridges, &c., on the lands and along the public highways; they should remember that we have been so recently the seat of war, and have been so recently robbed of our slaves, that the taxable wealth of the State has been diminished by all this slave property, that the fences and farms of Kentucky have been damaged and destroyed by invading armies, and that we have not had time to recover from the disaster wrought by the war. They ought to remember that they promised loyal Kentucky that her slaves should not be taken away without compensation. They ought to remember that they violated that pledge, and put in the Constitution, as a part of the fundamental law of the land, a provision that Kentucky should never receive a dollar of compensation. They ought to remember that, with this decrease of our resources, with our system of labor destroyed, the foundation of society upturned, we have no more than is necessary to take care of our white children; and as charity, since the world was made, begins at home, and as there is no more than enough for the white children, I say for the present we should educate the white children and take care of the black ones as soon as we are able. [Applause.] These people do not propose to compensate us for any part of our loss. Kentucky was loyal and sent her full quota of soldiers. The States that now arraign Kentucky were growing rich by the war, while she was being impoverished. Yet not a dollar do they propose to give, but call upon us to incur an enormous addition to our common school tax to educate the children of these two or three hundred thousand slaves, when we have barely enough to keep up a respectable system for the education of the white children of the State.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

Another subject upon which the Radical party arraigns us is, that the Legislature failed to pass any law legalizing negro testimony in the State courts. That, I think, was simply a mistake upon the part of the Legislature, but one that can be remedied at the next session, as it doubtless will be. It is not without excuse either.

When the war was over, Kentucky set about remodeling her laws to meet the changed condition of affairs, but Congress could not wait, and before we had a fair opportunity to adapt our laws to the new state of things Congress passed, by usurpation of power, the odious Civil Rights bill of 1866, by which they undertook to take that matter out of the jurisdiction and power of the States, and carry all the litigation of the States, in which negroes were concerned, into the Federal Courts. Andrew Johnson vetoed that act. It became odious in Kentucky, negro testimony feature became odious with the rest, and raised a prejudice among the people that it was difficult to restrain or control. The proud men of Kentucky felt that the Federal Government was trying to coerce them into a passage of that law. It is very hard, fellow-citizens, for freemen to pass a law under compulsion. There were few men who can reason under compulsion. When you apply the thumbscrew men cease to reason. So Kentucky did not reason. If they had not attempted thus to coerce her, there is no sort of doubt but this act would have been passed long ago, and there is no sort of doubt, in my mind, but that it will be passed at the next session of the General Assembly.

But, fellow-citizens, this is a small matter, compared with the great revolutionary wrongs, oppressions and usurpations of power that the Radical party is guilty of all over this country.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

There is one other question, and only one other, fellow-citizens, that I want to call your attention to to-night, and that is a question of State policy, and of particular importance to the city and the people of Louisville. I allude to the question of chartering, by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, of the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railway Company, under and subordinate to, a charter granted by the Legislature of Ohio, known as the Ferguson bill. It is a part of the platform of the Radical party in Kentucky, that they are in favor, as a party, of passing the Cincinnati and Chattanooga railway bill. It has been before the Legislature of Kentucky for two years, and has been rejected by that Legislature. The Radical party arraigns that Legislature for having been derelict in its duty, and they pledge themselves, if they ever get into power in Kentucky, to pass that act in the shape it was offered at the last session of the General Assembly.

Now, do you know what it is? It is simply this: The Legislature of Ohio passed an act, known as the Ferguson bill, by which they authorized the city of Cincinnati to appoint five trustees and vote $10,000,000 of city bonds, to authorize by city ordinance the five trustees to take those city bonds as the credit of the city, loaned for that purpose, and with them build a railroad through Kentucky and Tennessee to Chattanooga. They came to the Legislature of Kentucky and asked a charter, in which they proposed, with these $10,000,000 bonds and such donations as they could get in Kentucky and Tennessee, to build the road; but when the road was built the city of Cincinnati should own it entirely, and the people of Kentucky and Tennessee, neither in the capacity of citizens, counties, cities nor municipal corporations should own one dollar of stock in the road, or have any voice in its management, or control, forever. They afterward struck out the feature by which they proposed to ask donations, and agreed to take a charter without it, but it is unquestionably true, and not denied, that $10,000,000 is not more than half enough to build the road, and let them once get a foundation, and they would be eternally lobbying the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee to get that feature returned allowing the counties to make donations, but receive no stock after the donation is made.

The Legislature of Kentucky told them, Gentlemen, we will give you any such charter as has ever been given any railroad company in this State. You may take all of these charters and from them extract all of the most liberal provisions and make a charter out of them. We will put you on the most advantageous footing with any railroad corporation in Kentucky. But this thing you ask is novel. You ask that a foreign city shall have as a corporation a strip of land two hundred feet wide through the State of Kentucky; that it shall be hers for all time to come, with the right to take lands for depots, to take timber, stone and earth or whatever is necessary to construct this road, and that Kentucky shall have no vote or voice in the control of that road; that no citizen of Kentucky shall ever be allowed to own stock in that road, however much he may desire it, or how much money he may have to invest. This would preclude forever any citizen of Kentucky from having, in any way, any control of a corporation running through the broadest limits of the State. It would be an unheard-of act of legislation, a departure from anything known to the history of railroad legislation in this country. No other State has ever granted to a foreign city any such power.

But, fellow-citizens, they refused to take any such charter as Kentucky had ever given. They persisted that they must have this identical charter. This charter is what they demand; they want nothing else, and they will be back next winter, encouraged by the support of the Radical party.

ITS EFFECT.

Now do you know what effect that will have on the commerce of Louisville? Railroads are kept up by commerce. They are the great commercial avenues of the country. They carry the commerce of the country, and they charge freights upon those articles of commerce. These freights are made up of through freights and way freights, through freights being those that are shipped from one terminus of the road to the other, and way freights being those that are shipped from intermediate points on the road. Cincinnati is the commercial rival of Louisville. Her manufacturers are the rivals of Louisville manufacturers. Her merchants are the rivals of Louisville merchants. Her pork-packers are the rivals of Louisville pork-packers. Her tobacco men are the rivals of Louisville tobacco men. And whenever they come in competition, with Cincinnati owning that road, you will find at what a disadvantage Louisville is placed. And with this competition between Louisville and Cincinnati in the trade of the South the question of the cheapness of freights becomes an important one for the Southern dealer to decide. Getting his goods at the same prices, he will purchase from that point affording the cheapest freights. If Cincinnati owns that road her merchants can control the freights on every article in which Louisville merchants are their competitors, and they can put freights down under what Louisville merchants can ship for. Why? Louisville, as a corporation, does not own any road. Under the best laws heretofore enacted her roads are owned by counties, towns and individuals along their line. The only outlet we have to the South by railway is by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The stock of that road is owned along its line by the people who have votes and voices in its control, and the merchants on 'change here cannot meet and put down freights as the merchants in Cincinnati may do. In that way they may put freights from Cincinnati below freights from Louisville, and this will give them a superior claim upon the custom of the Southern people. It will give this advantage to Cincinnati as a rival city to Louisville, and this is the advantage they seek.

Louisville raises her voice and asks the Commonwealth of Kentucky not to do her this injustice. Louisville is in sympathy with the people of Kentucky, socially, religiously and politically. It is essentially a Kentucky city. All the other States of the Union have cherished and fostered their cities, and no city in the Union has been more liberal than she in aiding in the construction of internal improvements. In fact, almost all of the railroads of the State have been built by the aid of Louisville. I have here a statement of the amount of aid that Louisville has from time to time given to different railroads, by subscription of stock paid in taxes and in bonds indorsed, and it amounts to the grand total of $5,425,000.

The Legislature recognized the injustice of this Cincinnati project; they recognized the fact that it would be unfair for the Legislature of Kentucky to make discriminating legislation against Louisville and in favor of Cincinnati, and they rejected that bill; but the Radical party in Louisville and out of it, as a party, and without regard to locality or section, raise a cry for that road and declare for it. Why? Because they want to revolutionize the politics of Kentucky. That party is governed by its leaders, and they want place and power. They want a road pushed through from Cincinnati, it being a Radical city. They want the influence of the politics of Cincinnati and Ohio to aid them in revolutionizing this State. They are willing to sacrifice the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city of Louisville, degrade the State by granting that which is a surrender of State pride, State dignity, and State sovereignty, in order that they may get the aid of $10,000,000 of Cincinnati bonds in building a road that will give them the influence of Cincinnati and Ohio politics in filling the offices of the State, from Governor, United States Senator, members of both branches of the Legislature, down to magistrates and constables. Thus they propose to sacrifice your pecuniary interests, your dignity and your prosperity, to satisfy the behests of the Radical party. And let me tell you here to-night that the man who votes with the Radical party on Monday next casts his vote for Cincinnati and against Louisville in the matter in which Cincinnati and Louisville are at issue. Between the two you have to take your choice. You have to vote for Cincinnati or vote for Louisville. If you vote the Radical ticket it is counted in Frankfort next winter in favor of that road. If you thus throw away your rights you will prove that you are not safely to be intrusted with rights.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I have but a single remark to make, and that is that it is the duty of every man in the city of Louisville, who values his freedom, who esteems his manhood, who would perpetuate free institutions and the blessings of constitutional Government, to vote on Monday next, and urge his neighbors to vote the Democratic ticket. If you fail to do so, you will be derelict in your duty. If I could, I would arouse every man in the city of Louisville to constitute himself a vigilance committee, to call out the people to the polls to vote on this important crisis, that there might go forth from Louisville an unmistakable voice in favor of Democracy. [Great applause.

Another Pension Swindler.

Philadelphia, Pa., August 2.—N. R. Kemp, Station agent and Postmaster at Fairview, on the Lehigh Valley railroad, was arrested this morning for robbing the mail of a pension certificate, and forging vouchers to the same. He was held in $3,000 bail.

THE HARRODSBURG FAIR.

A Large Attendance and a Complete Success—The People, the Stock and Attractions.

Full List of Premiums.

[Special report for the Courier-Journal.]

Harrodsburg, Ky., Aug. 2, 1871.

This is the second day of the Harrodsburg fair, and notwithstanding it was universally prophesied that it would be a success, everybody was agreeably disappointed to see everybody else there, and to find so large a crowd on the first and second days. Under the efficient management of the President of the Association, Mr. A. L. Wolden, and the active and energetic corps of directors, the fair has reached a success hitherto unknown in the history of our agricultural and stock fairs.

An account of the grounds, amphitheater, conveniences, &c., has already been given in your columns, and it is conceded by all visitors that Mercer can rival, if not excel, any other county in the State in everything that properly belongs to a first-class county fair. Good order prevails all the time, and although we noticed on the grounds to-day the tent of the great performing Irishman, Prof. Geafney, who handled fifty-pound iron balls apparently with as much ease as school boys do the base-ball, and the tent inclosing the trained hog and the performing snake, and another with the Queen of the South on exhibition, and Egyptian mummies, the chuck-luck men, with their goods exposed at only "ten cents a chance," the dice and air-gun men, the prize-candy vender, and many other swindles too numerous to mention, yet no disturbance occurred, and all went merry.

Pretty ladies, handsome escorts, fine stock, exquisite music, elegant and sumptuous dinners, and a few crying babies were the order of the day. Pretty ladies and fine stock were the chief attraction to some, but the things most appreciated were the nicely-prepared dinners, which were free to all, and were partaken of freely by strangers and homefolks alike; and the trouble with visitors was not "Where shall I get my dinner?" but Who can I refuse to dine with when so many have given invitations?

We would like to mention the names of a number of ladies who had tables heavily laden with all the delicacies of the season, and whose kind hospitality will ever be remembered by those who enjoyed it, but a consideration for your valuable space forbids; and we will close by giving a partial list of awards for the first and complete for the second day of the Harrodsburg fair, for which we are mainly indebted to the efficient and worthy treasurer of the association, Mr. R. W. Sea, and the kind and accommodating assistant secretary, Mr. W. B. Allin.

FIRST DAY.

Best fine jeans, Davis & Keller, Mercer county, premium.

Best coarse jeans, Davis & Keller, Mercer county, premium.

Best silk quilt, Mrs. H. Sandusky, Fayette county, premium.

Best hand bouquet, Mrs. William Tomlinson, Mercer county, premium.

Best display of flowers, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mercer county, premium.

Best pound-cake, Mrs. Sharp, Mercer county, premium.

Best lady-cake, Mrs. F. Harris, Boyle county, premium.

Best sponge-cake, Mrs. J. H. Grimes, sen., Mercer county, premium.

Best loaf of bread, Mrs. Harris, Mercer county, premium.

Best cooked ham, W. E. Clelland, Mercer county, premium.

Best rockaway, Faran & McLean, Boyle county, premium.

Best buggy, J. D. Marrimon, Mercer county, premium.

HORSES FOR GENERAL UTILITY.

Stallion, four years old and over—A. C. Passmore, premium.

Stallion, three years old and under four—J. C. Graves, Woodford county, premium.

Stallion, two years old and under three—Nim. Nooe, Jessamine county, premium.

Mare, four years old and over—J. C. Spencer, Clark county, premium.

Mare, three years old and under four—C. R. Harris, Lincoln county, premium.

Mare, two years old and under three—Levi Hubble, Lincoln county, premium.

Special premium by D. G. Nave and C. Terhune.

Best colt of Boyle Duke's get—R. N. Nave, Boyle county, premium.

SWEEPSTAKE UTILITY HORSES.

Best stallion, any age—W. W. Goddard, Mercer county, premium.

Best mare, any age—Jenkins, Williams & Hall, Louisville, premium.

Best rockaway horse or mare—Jenkins, Williams & Hall, Louisville, premium.

Finest and best mare or gelding for harness (speed and style combined)—Jenkins, Williams & Hall, Louisville, premium.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

Best draught stallion—Nim. Nooe, Jessamine county, premium.

Best draught gelding or mare—Jas. Dorman, Jessamine county, premium.

SECOND DAY.

HOGS—BLACK OR SPOTTED.

Best aged boar—N. E. Cosley, Lincoln county, premium.

Best boar one year old and under two—Sam. Ball, Mercer county, premium.

Best boar under one year—J. M. Forsythe, Mercer county, premium.

Best aged sow—H. C. Willis, Mercer county, premium.

Best sow under one year—Sam. Ball, Mercer county, premium.

WHITE.

Best boar under one year—W. T. Adams, Mercer county, premium.

Best aged sow—Mat. Harris, Mercer county, premium.

Best sow under one year—W. T. Adams, Mercer county, premium.

SWEEPSTAKES—ANY COLOR.

Best boar, any age—W. E. Davis, Mercer county, premium.

Best sow, any age—H. C. Willis, Mercer county, premium.

Best pair pigs, under six months—Sam. Ball, Mercer county, premium.

SHEEP—WOOL CLIPPED SINCE JANUARY, 1871.

Best fine wool buck, S. S. McFatridge, Mercer county, premium.

Best fine wool ewe, S. S. McFatridge, Mercer county, premium.

Best Southdown buck, Jeff Robards, Mercer county, premium.

Best Southdown ewe, Jeff Robards, Mercer county, premium.

Best Cotswold buck, two years and over, W. E. Davis, Mercer county, premium.

Best Cotswold buck, one year and under two, W. E. Davis, Mercer county, premium.

Best Cotswold ewe, two years and over, Jeff Robards, Mercer county, premium.

Best Cotswold ewe, one year and under two, J. M. Forsythe, Jr., Mercer county, premium.

Best buck lamb, A. B. Bonta, Mercer county, premium.

Best ewe lamb, W. E. Clelland, Mercer county, premium.

Best herd, buck and three ewes, Jeff Robards, Mercer county, premium.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best buck of any kind, A. B. Bonta, Mercer county, premium.

Best ewe of any kind, A. B. Bonta, Mercer county, premium.

CATTLE.

Best bull, three years and over—E. L. Davidson, Washington, premium.

Best bull, two years old and under three—Walter Handy, Jessamine, premium.

Best bull, one year old and under two—J. E. Shropshire, Woodford, premium.

Best bull calf, under one year—W. W. Goddard, Mercer, premium.

Best cow, three years old and over—E. L. Davidson, Washington, premium.

Best cow, two years old and under three—E. L. Davidson, Washington, premium.

Best cow, one year old and under two—W. Handy, Jessamine, premium.

Best heifer calf, under one year—M. Q. West, Boyle, premium.

Special premium by T. C. Coleman, W. W. Goddard, Powell and Sanders House—Best cow and calf—W. W. Goddard, Mercer, premium.

SWEEPSTAKE.

Best bull, any age—E. L. Davidson, Washington county, premium.

Best cow, any age—E. L. Davidson, Washington county, premium.

Best herd, one bull and four cows or heifers, two years old and over, owned by one person—E. L. Davidson, Washington county, premium.

Best herd; one bull and four heifers, under two years old, owned by one person—Walter Handy, Jessamine county, premium.

ALDERNEY CATTLE.

Best bull—H. H. Davis, Mercer county, premium.

Best cow—H. H. Davis, Mercer county, premium.

FATTED CATTLE.

Best fat bullock, three years old and over—A. B. Bonta, Mercer county, premium.

Best fat bullock, two years and under three—Fred Harris, Boyle county, premium.

Best fat bullock, under two years—D. G. Nave, Boyle county, premium.

Best fat cow or freemartin—D. G. Nave, Boyle county, premium.

Best yoke oxen—Bryant & Shane, Shakertown, premium.

BOY RIDERS.

Best boy rider under ten years of age—A. Hite Bowman, Mercer county, premium.

BUGGY HORSES.

Best pair matched buggy horses—J. W. Farris, Garrard county, premium.

Best pair matched buggy mares—Muir & Hayden, Lexington, premium.

Best roadster, mare or gelding in harness, speed and durability combined—Jenkins, Williams & Hall, Louisville, premium.

Finest and best pair of horses, regardless of color, sex, or ownership, $100 in greenbacks—Jenkins, Williams & Hall, Louisville, received the last and best premium—$100 in greenbacks.

IZARD.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[*For particulars see advertisements.*]

Cincinnati	ARLINGTON	9 A. M.
Henderson	CAMELIA	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	BEN FRANKLIN	4 P. M.
Madison	NAT WILLIAMS	1 P. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Juniata, Cincinnati. Gen. Buell, Cincinnati.
Leonora, Madison.

Departures Yesterday.

Juniata, Cincinnati. Gen. Buell, Cincinnati.
Leonora, Madison. Palestine, Henderson.

The river is about stationary, with 11 inches in the pass down the Indian chute and 4½ feet on Portland bar. Yesterday was an exceedingly hot and oppressive day, with the mercury ranging from 87 to 96. There was but very little business transacted at the Portland or city wharf yesterday.

The H. S. Turner is reported aground at Oil creek.

The Nat. Williams goes out to Madison to-day at 1 P. M.

Capt. Mumford, an old Cincinnati steamboat captain, is in the city.

The Falls Pilot and barges at last accounts were aground at Henderson bar.

Capt. Frank Shunk is in the city looking after the interests of the steamer Potomac.

The steamer Sam Orr has been sold to the Cannelton Coal Company for the sum of $4,900.

The Dove No. 3 is the Kentucky river packet to-day, leaving the city wharf at 3 P. M.

The cabin of the Olive Branch is offered for sale as it lies with the wreck above Grand Tower.

The Bermuda will be down from Cincinnati early to-morrow morning with a big lot of reshipping freight.

Mr. J. H. Lawrence has taken the position of third clerk on the Juniata, in the United States mail-line.

The Tarascon being behind time the Palestine went out to Henderson yesterday evening in her place.

The Dwight Newcomb left Evansville Thursday with two barges to lighten the Ada Hellman off Henderson bar.

At present the wharf-master at Nashville is not collecting enough money to pay his board, much less pin money.

Capt. Wm. Gillen is in St. Louis purchasing barges, having a contract to pave the streets of Galveston, Texas, with clam shells.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe came down from Cincinnati yesterday morning by the mailboat, and returned yesterday evening by rail.

Johnny Harper, of Harper & Arthur, steamboat agents of Nashville, will soon embark on the sea matrimonial—so says "Chet."

The Arlington will be down this morning to take the place of the General Lytle, and will leave for Cincinnati at 9 A. M. The Franklin will leave at 4 P. M.

The Wm. M. Glancy, recently purchased at Pittsburg by Pat Bonner, is due here Sunday. She is to be used in pumping out coalboats and barges at Pumpkin Patch.

Mr. Evans, carpenter of the Gen. Buell, who was, some days ago, arrested at Cincinnati, for committing a revolting crime, has been discharged from custody, there being not a shadow of evidence against him.

Capt. Jim Hughes, formerly of Col. Donelson's commissary department, has gone to Paducah to have his flag-ship, the Umpire, put in apple-pie order previous to introducing her into the Louisville and New Orleans trade.

Alexander McClintock, aged 96 years, died on Tuesday, at his residence near Pittsburg. He went to Pittsburg in 1810, at which time Allegheny City had but three houses. For many years he kept the ferry between Allegheny and Temperanceville.

The Cincinnati, Big Sandy & Pomeroy Packet Company has been sued, at Ironton, by a colored deck hand for $25,000 damages, because he got a leg mashed while one of the company's steamers was making a landing at the Guyandotte wharfboat.

By reference to the steamboat advertising column it will be seen that Shields' patent Generator is offered to the public, guaranteeing a saving of 20 per cent. in fuel. This generator has been applied to several boats, and has given general satisfaction.

The little towboat Wm. Cloney left Pittsburg for Louisville Wednesday with a party of pilots who are coming down to look at the river. The boat has been sold to Boner & Duffy, of Louisville, for $850, and expects to arrive at her destination sometime next week.

The light-draught steamer Camelia has been chartered by the Louisville and Henderson Packet Company, and will run in the place of the Morning Star during the low water season. She will leave for Henderson this evening at 5 o'clock with the officers and crew of the Star.

A friend from Nashville informs us that Lord Palmerston and "Col.," of that city, and Jeems, of Paducah, have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a general steamboat agency, and will soon advertise for some good young man to solicit carpet "bags" with passengers attached.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 2d says: "The river slowly recedes and is within two feet of extreme low water mark. Boats loading deeper than 8½ feet will find trouble below here. There is more water in the channel hence to Cairo, than on shoal crossings this side of Helena. We have no news from either White or Arkansas. Business yesterday was next to nothing. The Cheek was the only departure, and nothing arrived, up to dark."

The Pittsburgh Commercial of Wednesday says: "Another old land mark gone; Mr. James Fitzgerald, an old-time steamboat mate, died yesterday at the advanced age of seventy-two years. He was connected for many years with the old Red Line packets between this city and Louisville. He was known as an honest and upright man and universally esteemed. Of late years he was engaged with Captain George Moore on various boats. He was a great favorite with Captain William Dawson, and was always to be found on one of his boats so long as he was engaged in steamboating. We hope to see the flags at half mast. His funeral will take place this day at 10 A. M. from Mrs. Myers' boarding-house, No. 36 Fourth avenue. Captain Marsh McDonald has closed a contract at Freedom for the hull of a new towboat—length 125 feet; beam, 23 feet; hold, 4 feet; engine cylinders, 16 inches; 6½ stroke. She will be hurried to completion. Captain J. A. Blackmore, who a short time since sold the Tom Doetsmith, has contracted with Messrs. Haskey & Kerr, of Freedom, for a hull—length, 195 feet; beam, 36 feet; hold, 5½ feet. Engines by R. Lea. Cylinders, 25 inches in diameter, 8½ feet stroke; 6 boilers 28 feet long, 40 inches in diameter; wheel, 25½ feet; buckets, 26 feet in diameter. Captain Blackmore has had a good deal of experience and knows exactly what kind of a boat will be profitable.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says: "Eight days ago the towboat Kanawha left Pomeroy with a tow of salt, comprising one barge for Captain C. M. Holloway, of this city, and three barges for Louisville. When last heard from she was lighting over Guyan. Shipments of salt from above will soon cease, on account of low water. Capt. C. M. Holloway, agent of the Ohio river salt company, and Marmet & Co., coal dealers of this city, are delighted with the splendid work performed by the Zebra and her crane boat in removing serious obstructions from the river. We are desired to express their thanks to Colonel Merrill and Captains Marsh Hays and C. M. Cole, for removing the wreck of the Henry Fitzhugh from the foot of John street, and the stern of the defunct Westmoreland, lying about 150 yards above. The Fitzhugh was forced out of Licking during a freshet several years ago, and has been lying imbedded in mud, bottom up, ever since, although efforts have been repeatedly made to unearth and destroy the wreck. The Exchange and Wildwood both met with difficulties at Four Mile yesterday, and had not arrived at 7 o'clock last evening. The Champion No. 6 took a lighter to the assistance of the Exchange. The John W. Morgan brought a flat filled with the passengers of the two unfortunate steamers. Both probably returned last night. The new wharfboat which the marine railway and dry dock company is to build will be owned entirely by the Cincinnati & New Orleans Packet Company, embracing the following steamers: Chas. Bodmann, H. S. Turner, Chas. B. Church, Robert Mitchell, Potomac, Alaska, Nick Longworth, and probably one other. Stock has already been taken to the amount of $16,000."

For river telegrams, see first or fourth page.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Courier-Journal,
Thursday Evening, August 3.

The market is amply supplied with currency, and business men of good credit find it quite easy to raise money at nine to twelve per cent. Our merchants are not carrying heavy stocks just now, and although they do not succeed in collecting very close, yet they have sufficient funds to meet their present wants.

Exchange.—New York exchange is easy at par to 1-20 discount buying, and 1-10 premium selling. The tobacco men are drawing against their shipments, which is the chief source of supply now. New Orleans exchange is not much in demand, and the banks, when they have any on hand, sell at par.

Gold—Comes in slowly, and buyers are scarce, and purchase only in small amounts. It opened at 112⅜, and closed at the same figure, after a day of very slight fluctuation.

Gold—Does not vary much in price. It opened at 112, and closed at 112⅛.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111⅞	112¼
Silver halves and quarters	106	108
Silver dimes	103	105

Government Bonds—Are dull but steady.

Coupons of 1881	115 @116
" " 1862	113⅞@114⅛
" " 1864	112⅝@113⅛
" " 1865	113 @114
" " 1865 (new)	111⅝@112⅜
" " 1867	112 @113
" " 1868	112⅜@113⅛
Ten-forties	112⅝@113⅛
Currency 6s	113 @114

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	116	116⅛	116	..	⅛
" '62	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	..	..
" '64	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	..	..
" '65	114	114	114	..	..
" '65 (new)	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	..	..
" '67	113	113	113	..	..
" '68	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	..	..
10-40 coupons	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	..	..
Currency 6s	114⅛	114⅛	114	..	⅛

Local Stocks and Bonds.—Although there are no very large transactions to report in local securities, yet prices are firm. Nashville railroad stock, which for a time was on the decline, is now in demand, and the price is stronger. Short-line bonds have displayed some life, and there are numerous unfilled orders for county bonds.

Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, quote as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	117	118
National Bank, Second	101	103
National Bank, Planters'	99	101
National Bank, City	103	104
Bank of America	98	100
Bank of Kentucky	98	100
Bank of Louisville	85	86
Merchants' Bank	118	120
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	124	126
Citizens' Bank	112	113
People's Bank	95	97
Masonic Bank	101	102
Farmers' Bank	97	98
Security Bank	114	115
German Bank	136	..
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	99	100
Falls City Tobacco Bank	98	99
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	..	105
Manufacturers' Bank	87	89
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	186	..
German Insurance Co. Bank	139	..
Western Insurance Co. Bank	131	..
Central Bank	99	100
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co	73	76
Lou., Cin. & Lex. R. R., com'n	45	46½
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	87½	88½
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	73½	73¾
Gas Company stock	115	190

BONDS.		
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	91	*100
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	90	*93½
L. C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	84½	85½
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c	..	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	85½	87
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	75	78
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	86	*87½
City for improvements, 6 per c	78	80
City for bounty, 6 per c	78	79
City for schools, 6 per c	80	82
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81	83
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	78	80
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	82½	83½
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	79	80
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	81	82
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c	79	80
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	89½	90½
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	*90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	94	*95
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94½	*95½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	82	83
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	89	90
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	81	82
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	79	80
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	98	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	[illegible]	97
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	[illegible]	91
Grayson county, 7 per c	80	82
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	79	80
Lyon county, 7 per c	75	78
Caldwell county, 7 per c	75	77
McCracken county, 7 per c	77	79
Shelby county, 8 per c	90	90½
Carroll county bond, 8 per c	[illegible]	90
New Albany City, 7 per c	[illegible]	85
Cass county, Mo., new, 10 per c	[illegible]	80
Vernon co., Mo., 8 per c	[illegible]	80
Marion co., Mo., 8 per c	[illegible]	80
Louisville Transfer Co., 8 per c	[illegible]	*100

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

The Wool Supply.

As many as 191,361,389 lbs of foreign and colonial (sheep and lambs') wool were imported into the United Kingdom in the first half of the year 1870, being 21,749,049 lbs more than in the corresponding half of the previous year. But the value does not show a corresponding increase; the value of the import in the first half of 1871 being £10,348,128, which is an increase of only £9,164. Our imports of wool from Australia amounted to 134,735,388 lbs, being 1,192,895 lbs less than in the corresponding half of 1870; but the value fell to £7,833,611, showing a decrease of £785,680, or above 10 per cent. All our other sources of supply show a large increase in the first half of 1871. The import from countries in Europe amounted to 14,157,217 lbs., of the value of £729,844; from British possessions in South Africa, 17,042,508 lbs., of the value of £893,763; from British India, 11,340,841 lbs., of the value of £288,930; from other countries, 14,876,595 lbs., of the value of £492,160. There was also imported into the United Kingdom in the first half of 1871, 1,488,470 lbs. of alpaca, vicuna and lama wool; 2,854,514 lbs. of goats' wool or hair; and 23,863,728 lbs. of woolen rags, to be used as wool.—[London Times.

Money Matters in Cincinnati.

[Gazette, 3d.]

There is quite an active movement in currency toward the country at present, considerable amounts being daily sent out on orders from the country banks. The country is poor in money but rich in crops, and it is a healthful sign to see the stagnant hoards in the large cities drawn upon to be distributed in the desert places where it is needed, and where it will do some good. The orders from the country for currency yesterday were larger and more general than they have before been, and in some cases the country banks were borrowers of their correspondents here. The local demand for loans was only moderate, and was readily met by the banks at 6@8 per cent., according to the class of paper offered. In the open market prime business paper was in demand at 7 per cent., with little offered, and money was offered on call at 5@6 per cent. on government securities, and 7@8 per cent. on other good collaterals. The exchange market was heavy, notwithstanding a good mercantile demand, for the receipts from the country were large, but rates were sustained at 50c discount buying, and par selling. There were transactions between bankers at 50c discount.

Havana Markets.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Havana, July 26, 1871.—Sugars—With the almost general unwillingness among buyers to operate at previous prices, and the absence of the usual weekly mails from the United States and Europe, which were received day before yesterday only, the market has been dull since the 15th—the date of my last report. Prices for clayed sugars have been lower in some cases, but a decline is not considered established because the majority of planters are not needy sellers, and will not accept whatever offer is made to them which does not cover their previous pretensions of 11¼@11½ rs. per arrobe for current class, No. 12 D. S. as a basis. The sales closed below these values are but few and mostly of unimportant lots. The finer sorts—Derosne's process and white, suitable for Spain and other South European markets—are still selling at from 11¾@12 rs. No. 12; but the instances in which fancy prices are granted for them are not few. In view of the actual dull state of the market, I consider last quotations entirely nominal, and thus abstain from reproducing them. Centrifugals may also be quoted nominally at from 12@12¼ rs. per arrobe for Nos. 11½@13, no sale worthy of note having been reported. Molasses sugars are quiet and steady at previous quotations of 8¾@9 rs. for Nos. 9@10 as per a few sales published.

Muscovadoes—Are scarce and firm, at from 10¼@10½ rs. per arrobe for fair to good refining, holders of balances of crops being little disposed to sell at anything lower. Only insignificant lots were engaged since my last.

Sales here—15,000 boxes since the 15th, against 18,000 boxes the week ending on that day. The receipts of sugar at the warehouses of Havana since 1st January were 941,000 boxes and 86,200 hogsheads, against 1,260,000 boxes and 47,000 hogsheads in 1870. The deliveries during same period were 646,000 boxes and 32,500 hogsheads, against 1,010,000 boxes and 44,700 hogsheads in 1870. Stock at date—315,000 boxes and 4,300 hogsheads, against 305,000 boxes and 4,700 hogsheads in 1870. Stock at Matanzas—30,300 boxes and 943 hogsheads, against 20,800 boxes and 2,500 hogsheads in 1870. The clearances from Havana and Matanzas since the 15th were as follows:

	Boxes.	Hhds.
For New York	14,260	308
For New Orleans	3,038	539
For Baltimore	1,839	542
For Brazos Stgo	290	....
Total to United States	19,427	1,389
For Buenos Ayres	768	....
For Montevideo	492	....
For Europe	27,904	....
Total all ports	48,591	1,389

The total exports from Havana and Matanzas to date this and the previous year were as follows:

	1871. Bxs.	1870. Bxs.	1871. Hhds.	1870. Hhds.
To U. States	299,219	292,172	94,289	106,898
To Europe	444,698	947,906	4,637	28,638
To other ports	8,930	20,147	643	3,424
To all ports	752,847	1,260,225	99,569	138,960
Decrease, 1871	....	507,378	....	39,391

Molasses—No sales, for want of stock suitable for shipment, and prices are entirely nominal. Rum firm, at an advance to $36 50@37 per pipe for shipping, which is becoming very scarce. There were shipped five pipes to Brazos de Santiago, 123 to Montevideo (from Matanzas, and 555 do. to Spain. Honey—None on sale for exportation. Coffee scarce and firmly held; Porto Rico, first-class, worth $16 75 per quintal. Wax remains steady at $9 25@9 75 per arrobe for yellow, and $12 25@12 50 for white.

The Coal Trade.

The anthracite coal trade rules very steady. The production, as will be seen, has been active, the demand is good, and the prices are unchanged. The loss in the production of coal this year as compared with last year to the same date, has been reduced to less than two million tons. The anthracite tonnage for the week ending with the 22d instant amounted to 467,907 tons, and for the year to 5,802,786 tons, against 8,159,040 tons to the same date last year, being a decrease in the tonnage of anthracite coal of 2,266,251 tons. The production of bituminous coal for the week was 44,798 tons, and for the year 1,201,189 tons, against 876,781 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 324,408 tons. The total production of all kinds of coal for the week was 512,705 tons, and for the year 7,093,975 tons, against 9,035,821 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of 1,941,846 tons. At Port Richmond the stock of coal has been reduced unusually low. The supply of vessels, and vessels of heavy tonnage, too, is very full. The prices of the several classes of coal, and freight charges, are about the same as at the date of our last weekly report. The retail demand for coal is steadily on the increase, consumers having pretty generally come to the conclusion that prices will not be materially, if any, lower this year. Good Lehigh coal, long ton, is quoted at $7 50 per ton, delivered, and prime Schuylkill at about 50 cents per ton less.—[Philadelphia Ledger, July 31.

The Philadelphia Coal Company has just completed from its pier, No. 16 Port Richmond, the heaviest shipment of anthracite coal ever undertaken at these wharves. The cargo is consigned to Montreal, Canada, and consists of 1,600 tons of broken and egg coal, mined at the Colorado and Shenandoah collieries of this company, which are located in Schuylkill county. The vessel which carries this unprecedented cargo is the Guinevere, a full wire-rigged ship of 1,021 tons burden, English register, built at Quebec about a year ago at a cost of $70,000. She is a model of beauty and strength.—[Philadelphia Press, July 31.

Wheat in Chicago.

[Republican, 2d.]

Winter Wheat—The receipts have been meager throughout the week, and prices irregular. The market opened very quiet, and prices weak and declining, but toward the close of the month parties who had "shorts" to fill, finding that there was not sufficient grain on the market to cover their contracts, they at once set to work and commenced bidding over each other, which resulted in forcing up prices 9@10c above the lowest prices paid in the middle of the week. Parties who were interested in producing a scarcity of red winter wheat have been diligently at work in buying up all the offerings, and shipping the same, for some time past, with the intention of producing the above result. To-day, the market was decidedly lower, and the advance gained in the early portion of the week was entirely lost. Closing quotations range at $1 05@1 06 for No. 1 red, $1 07@1 08 for No. 2, and 96c for No. 3 winter. Sales were: In store—1½ cars No. 1 red at $1 05, 3 cars at $1 06; 2 cars No. 2 red at $1 08; 1 car No. 3 winter at 96c.

Spring Wheat—Downward has been the course of prices since our last weekly review, and a further decline of 9@10c on cash, and 5@6c on seller August, September and the year can be chronicled. There has been for the most time an active demand, coming mainly from "shorts" who were desirous of canceling their outstanding contracts, though a large share of the business transacted was in the way of settlements. Shippers have been contented to wait as long as prices have daily and almost every hour reached a lower range. Still the rather large margin which existed between this and Eastern markets was a considerable inducement to parties willing to risk the undertaking, and light shipments were reported, including, however, to a large extent, winter wheat grades and the lower grades of spring. This depression was principally due to the following reasons, namely: The receipts have been more liberal and consisted to a certain extent of new grain. Operators, also, who have been on the "long" side, and were determined to remain so, sold out their cash and seller July options, and in place invested in August options—thereby obtaining a difference of 3@5½c. These rather numerous offerings were also increased by the selling out of contracts belonging to one or two prominent operators who failed during the week. Then, again, advices from other markets were somewhat unfavorable, though the decline submitted to was not as large as here. No. 1 spring has been exceedingly dull; millers were the only buyers, and as they purchased merely sufficient to supply their most necessary wants, parties can judge for themselves how small the sales have been. To-day there was an active demand for spring wheat, but prices were decidedly lower—ranging from 2@3½c below the current prices of yesterday, on the different options, and cash. This decline was partially due to the unfavorable advices received from other markets though the increased receipts also aided in forcing down prices. The large margin existing between this and Eastern markets brought out a large shipping demand, which to some extent checked the downward tendency. No. 1 spring remains dull at $1 05@1 06; No. 2 spring fairly active at $1 01@1 03½, the inside price paid for lots to arrive; No. 3 spring sold at 95c; rejected nominal; options No. 2 were active, but prices decidedly lower. On the open board seller August sold at $1 00½@1 03½; seller first half of August at $1 01@1 04; seller September at 99½c@$1 01½, and seller the year at 99c@$1 01. On 'Change prices fluctuated between $1 01@1 01½ seller August; closed at $1 01½. Seller first half of August sold at $1 01½@1 02½; closed at $1 01½. Seller September sold at $1@1 00¼, and seller the year at 99½c@$1.

Butter and Eggs in Cincinnati.

[Bulletin, 3d.]

Butter—The whole transaction continues exceedingly light, confined almost entirely to a local trade, and, owing to the abundant supply of fruits of every description, even that is limited, the only inquiry being for the best, especially for W. R., which is in fair supply; quality somewhat improved, but much of it has to be sold down to 15@16c—that, especially, that is over-salted. Central Ohio and Indiana is in less supply; some improvement is noticed in the quality; no change in price. Select packages 18 to 20c; Indiana 16 to 18c—the lower grades to a considerable extent remaining unsold. No demand for that which is mixed, white and more or less strong. The packers have all withdrawn, and but little of any shipping of any kind to any point. Altogether the prospect for moving any of this class looks decidedly bad at present. The grades of fair to good are being culled by the hucksters at 12 to 16c.

Eggs—Demand better, owing to the quality being better. Fresh receipts sell readily at 12 to 13c, for reliable marks, by the bbl.

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation.

Monthly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, No. 11, has been sent to press. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month of May, 1871, and for the first eleven months of the fiscal year ended May 31, 1871, as compared with the corresponding period of 1870. We are indebted to Dr. Young for the following abstract of its contents in advance of publication:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports. (Specie values.)	Foreign exports.
Mon. ended May 31, 1871	$35,478,273	$47,518,613	$2,073,860
Eleven mo. ended May 31, 1871	490,169,965	451,348,232	26,208,041
Month end. May 30, 1870	40,340,312	37,104,891	1,941,109
Eleven mo. ended May 30, 1870	422,037,037	385,582,125	27,796,732

The portions of the imports and exports (domestic and foreign) which consisted of merchandise and of specie and bullion, respectively, for the eleven months ended May 31, 1871, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie values.)	Foreign exports.
Merch'dise	$470,890,079	$396,235,981	$12,919,470
Specie & bul.	19,279,886	75,032,811	13,292,571
ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED MAY 31, 1870.			
Merch'dise	[illegible]	$347,681,326	$14,803,058
Specie & bul.	25,471,305	38,300,799	12,990,684

The values of the foregoing carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other land vehicles, respectively, during the eleven months ended May 31, 1871, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exports, (mixed values.)	Foreign exports.
Amer'n vessels	$144,409,294	$166,697,914	$8,813,415
Foreign vessels	332,150,516	348,452,186	15,190,657
Land vehicles	13,610,165	4,730,770	2,198,969
ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED MAY 31, 1870.			
Amer'n vessels	$137,537,763	$170,261,886	$12,007,419
For'gn vessels	284,499,904	290,487,596	15,789,380

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse May 31, 1871, was $62,975,736, against $54,074,260, May 31, 1870.

The following table exhibits the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States during the twelve months ended May 31, 1871:

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Amer. vessels	10,788	3,723,094	10,630	3,727,200
Foreign vessels	19,435	6,129,314	19,405	5,992,732
Total	30,223	9,852,408	30,035	9,719,932
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31, 1870.				
Amer. vessels	10,590	3,438,119	10,505	3,494,702
Foreign vessels	19,586	5,704,132	19,546	5,719,886
Total	30,176	9,142,251	30,051	9,214,588

In addition to the usual monthly summaries, this report contains a statement of lumber and other commodities shipped from St. John, New Brunswick, during the quarter ended June 30, 1871; a table showing the value of goods, wares and merchandise exported to the United States from the Berlin consular district during the year ended June 30, 1871; a comparative statement exhibiting the immigration from Prussia during the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, also a statement of the commerce and industry of Sweden in the years 1869 and 1870.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Bacon, tcs	158	158	Lard, kegs	3	51
Bacon, casks	202	124	Malt, sks	604	21
Butter, pa	18	..	Molasses, bls	17	3
Bagging, pcs	201	893	Mackerel, pa	..	11
Cotton, bales	5	165	Nails, kgs	68	418
Cotton yarn, ba	19	4	Oil, bbls	84	149
Coffee, bgs	38	79	Oats, sacks	661	50
Cheese, bxs	416	11	Pork, bbls	..	22
Candles, bxs	..	371	Pork, pcs	931	40
Cement, bbls	..	1524	Potatoes, bls	4	122
Corn, sacks	330	740	Rye, sks	300	29
Cattle, head	61	..	Sugar, hhds	24	17
Eggs, bbls	12	..	Sugar, bxs	17	266
Flour, bbls	1005	828	Seed, bgs	..	..
Feathers, sks	22	..	Tobacco, hs	362	235
Hides, bdls	9	84	Tobacco, bx	88	232
Hogs, No	100	..	Whisky, bls	298	219
Hay, bales	226	10	Wheat, sks	2095	1051
Iron, pig, tons	10	8	Wool, bgs	39	9
Lard, tcs	3	77			

Daily Review of the Market.

BAGGING—The market is quiet but steady. Dealers are selling 2 and 2¼ lbs hand-made and power-loom at 19@20c. Sales to-day 300 pieces flax at quotations. Manufacturers report that their product is largely sold ahead, and consequently there is considerable movement not reported at all.

BATTING—The market is firm but quiet. Dealers quote extra at 22c; No. 1 at 20c, No. 2 at 16@18c and common at 14@15c.

BEANS—The market is firm, but little doing. Prime white range from $1 75@2 per bushel, and New York at $2 25@2 75.

BUTTER—The market is quiet. Dealers quote common to fair country at 10@15c; good to choice at 16@20c. Western Reserve at 20@23c. Sales to-day of —— lbs fair to choice at 15@20c; 1,000 lbs Western Reserve at 20@23c; 500 lbs good to choice at 16@20c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $2@2 25 per hundred from first hands.

CANDLES—Prices are unchanged. Full weight star candles are quoted at 17½@18½c; 12-oz at 13½@14c; 11-oz at 12½@12¾c; tallow at 11@11½c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 65@1 90 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per bbl. Sales to-day 1,524 bbls cement at $1 65@1 90.

CHEESE—The market is quiet. Ohio Factory is quoted at 9@10c. Pineapple—none in the market; sales 30 boxes O. F. at quotations.

COAL—The market has again advanced, and dealers quote as follows: Pittsburg at retail, delivered, 24c; Pomeroy at retail, delivered, 21c.

COFFEE—Prices are very firm, trade steady. Dealers quote as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio ... 20 @21
Prime Rio ... 18¾@19
Good Rio ... 17½@18
Fair Rio ... 16½@17
Java, Government ... 24 @26
Java, Singapore ... 22
Laguayra ... 19 @20

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 75c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON.—The Liverpool market opened firm this morning at 8¾@9c for uplands, and closed strong at those figures, with sales of 15,000 bales. New York opened quiet at 19½c for middling, declined ½c, and closed dull at 19¼c, with sales of 9,465 bales. Dealers in this market have lowered quotations ¼c, and report as follows:

Middling ... 19¼
Low middling ... 18¾
Good ordinary ... 17¾
Ordinary ... 14½

COTTON YARNS—The market is firm at the advance, and dealers quote as follows: No. 400, 16½c; No. 500, at 15c; No. 600, at 13½c; No. 700 at 12c; carpet chain, white, at 31@33c; colored, 39c; candlewick, at 32@35c. Southern brands can be bought at 1@1½c less than the figures given.

DRIED FRUIT—There is moderate inquiry for dried fruit, and half peaches are firm at 10@10½c for old; quarters are quiet and steady at 8@8½c for crop of 1870. Dried apples are steady at 4½@5c.

EGGS—The market is quiet, and dealers are quoting at 11@11½c recount. Sales to-day 600 dozen.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet, and dealers quote at 65c for choice, with 3 per cent. tare in linen bags.

FISH—Market weak. Trade quiet at the following quotations: Mackerel, No. 1 large, $25@26; No. 1, medium, $20@21; No. 2, large, $14@15; No. 2, medium, $12 50@13; No. 3, large, $12@13 per bbl. No. 1, kits, 15 lbs, at $2 50; 20 lbs $3; No. 2, 15 lbs, $1 40; 20 lbs, $1 60; No. 3, 15 lbs, $1 25; 20 lbs, $1 50. Whitefish at $7 50@8 per half bbl of 100 lbs net for Nos. 1 and 2. Herring at $8 50@9 per bbl. Sardines at 21½@36c for quarter and half boxes. Oysters $1 40@2 40 for 1 and 2-lb cans. Codfish at 5@6½c per lb.

FLOUR—The market is quiet at the following quotations: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $4 75@5 00; extra, $5 50@5 75; extra family, $6@6 50; A No. 1, $6 75@7 25; fancy, $7 50@8 25. Sales to-day 600 bbls assorted at quotations.

FLAXSEED—In light request, and quoted at $1 60 per bushel for prime lots.

FRUITS—Green—The market is moderately supplied with Southern and home-grown fruits.

Apples—Of good size and quality are held at $1 25@2 25 per bbl. Small sales to-day of fair at $1 75 per bbl from store.

Peaches—Are held at 75c@$2 per bushel, as to quality.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are lower, with a fair demand. Oranges per box $6 00@7; lemons per box $4 00@5; repacked $4 75@5 50; layer raisins per box $2 80@3 25; figs per pound 15@20c; Zante currants per pound 13½@14c.

GINSENG—Prices are firm, and dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 82½c.

GRAIN—Wheat—New crop is held at $1 20@1 30 for red and white. Sales to-day 700 bush choice red at $1 30. Another sale was reported of 1,500 bush red—description not given—very considerably below the market.

Corn—Ear corn in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 56c; shelled, choice white, 56@57c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c. Market firm and stocks light, with good inquiry. Sales to-day 700 bush shelled at 58c on track.

Oats—Prices firm for old on arrival, in bulk, and selling at 68@70c, sacks included, delivered on cars. New crop, now arriving, commands 40c for white.

Rye—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 75@80c.

Barley—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@80c.

Malt—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 15; fall No. 1 at $1 25@1 27; No. 2 at $1 15, and rye malt at $1 15.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance; and $16@20 per ton on the wharf. New hay is quoted at $15 for choice.

HEMP—Fair demand and prices are firm. Dealers quote raw hemp at $150@160 per ton; dressed at $200@270.

HONEY—Fresh is held at 25c.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market quiet at quotations; bar iron 3¼@3¾c; steel, cast, 15@22c; plow-slabs, iron 5½@5¾, steel 9½c; plow-wings, iron 6½c, steel 9½c; horse-shoes 5½@6c; mule-shoes 6½@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 15@4 25 rates.

COTTON TIES—Are quoted at 5½c in round lots.

LEATHER—Trade quiet at quotations; hogskin collar $17@28 per doz; side collar $32@38; oak sole 38@39c per lb; hemlock sole 34@36c; harness leather 34@38c; skirting 38@40c; bridle $48@60 per doz; uppers $42@50; kips, city, 65@85c per lb; runners $1@1 25; city calf $1 25@1 50 per lb; French calf $50@90 per doz.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 55c @ $1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 35c @ $1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice per gallon.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $15@15 50; shorts at $18, and shipstuff and middlings at $23@24 per ton. Trade quiet.

ONIONS—New red are held at $1 50@1 75 per bbl, loose, on arrival; silver-skinned at $1 75@2 00 from store; packed, $2 00@2 50. Sales to-day from store in shipping order at $2 50.

POTATOES—Dealers quote new from first hands at $1 50 loose; from store, packed, $2 00@2 25. Sales to-day 40 barrels at $2 25.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens scarce and held at $2 00@3 25 per dozen for fair to choice. Sales to-day 30 doz young at $2 25@3 25.

PROVISIONS—Liverpool reports pork declined to 48s, lard at 48s and bacon at 31s. The New York market is coming up again in mess pork, which is strong at $13 87½, but lard is dull at 10½@10¾. In Cincinnati the market is dull, and holders are anxious to realize. Mess pork is held nominally at $12 75@13, lard at 9½c, bulk shoulders 5½c, and sides at 6½c, without sales; bacon shoulders 6½c, clear rib 7½c, and clear sides 8c. Chicago is dull and heavy, with sales of mess at $13 12½@13 25, seller; lard nominally 9½c, cash. This market, in sympathy with other Western markets, is weak at the quotations given; round lots could be bought at considerable discount; movements moderate.

Bacon—Dealers quote clear rib at 8¼@8½c; clear sides 8½@8¾c; shoulders 6½@7c. Bulk meats 1c lower. Sales to-day 75 casks clear rib at 8¼@8½c; 40 casks shoulders at 6½@7c.

Hams—Sugar-cured are held at 14@15c; plain canvased 12½@13½c; uncanvased 11@12½c.

Mess Pork—Dealers hold at $14@14 50.

Lard—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10@10½c; in kegs at 11½@12c.

RICE—The market is steady at 8½@9c for Rangoon and 9½@10c for Carolina.

SALT—The market is steady at previous quotations.

SOAP—Stocks are large. German No. 1 at 6½@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c. Sales 30 bxs olive, German at 6¼@7c.

SUGARS—The market is steady; trade moderately active. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at ... 10½@11
Fair do ... 11 @11½
Fully fair do ... 11 @12
Prime do ... 11½@12
Choice do ... 11¾@12½
Crushed, powdered and granulated ... 13 @13½
A coffee ... 13 @13½
B coffee ... 12¾@13
Extra C ... 12½@13¼
C yellow ... 12½@12¾
Circle C ... 12¼@12½
Yellow ... 11¾@12
Demerara ... 12½@13½

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 5@5½c.

STRAW—The demand is good, stock light, and arrivals are taken readily at $10@12 50 per ton.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market brisk for the season. Tallow at 7½@8c. Grease at 6¼@9c, as to quality.

TOMATOES—Home-grown—Dealers quote at $1@1 25 per bushel.

VINEGAR—Market fair and cider is quoted at $6 50@7 per barrel; apple at $10, and wine at $12.

WHISKY—Highwines are quiet at 92c.

WOOL—The market is firm, and dealers quote as follows: Unwashed at 42@45c; tub-washed at 63@66c; combing 45@47c; burry 5@10c less.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The breaks to-day were light comparatively, consequent partly on light receipts—the sales in six of the warehouses amounting to 166 hhds, but prices were fully maintained at the rates given in the monthly review. The prices and descriptions will be found in the statement below:

The Pickett House sold 24 hhds: 7 hhds Trimble county leaf at 16 25, 15 50, 15 25, 14 75, 11 25, 11 25 and 10 25; 6 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at 11 75 and 7 50; 4 hhds Caldwell county leaf at 9 30, 9, 8 50 and 7 20; 1 hhd Caldwell county lugs at 6 55; 2 hhds Trigg county leaf at 8 80 and 8; 1 hhd Trigg county lugs at 6 60; 3 hhds Simpson county leaf at 7 70, 7 30 and 7 10; 1 hhd Simpson county lugs at 6 60; 1 hhd Crittenden county leaf at 8 50; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at 9 10; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at 6 60.

The Louisville House sold 53 hhds: 4 hhds Hart county leaf at $27 50, 18 75, 12 25, and 10 50; 4 hhds Hart county lugs at $9 10, 8 90, 7 80, and 7 50; 6 hhds Hancock county leaf at $12 50, 10 75, 10 25, 10, and 9 80; 3 hhds Hancock county lugs at $9, 7 40, and 7 20; 3 hhds Warren county leaf at $9 30, 9 30, and 10 25; 4 hhds Warren county lugs at $7 40, 7 20, 7, and 7; 9 hhds Metcalfe county leaf at $10 and 8 80; 5 hhds Metcalfe county lugs at $6 70, 7, 7 40, 6 90, and 6 50; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $10; 6 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $6 50 to 7 50; 1 hhd Cumberland county lugs at $6 50; 3 hhds Ohio county leaf at $8 60, 8 40, and 8 50; 1 hhd Ohio county lugs at $6 85; 6 hhds Barren county leaf at $10 35, 10, 10, 9 30, 8 40, and 9 20; 4 hhds Barren county lugs at $7 90, 7 65, 7 40, and 7 70.

The Boone House sold 25 hhds: 1 hhd Trimble county leaf at $16 75; 1 hhd Trimble county lugs at 8 00; 6 hhds Barren county leaf at $10 75, 8 50, 8 30, 8 10, 8 00, and 7 20; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $8 00; 1 hhd Daviess county lugs at $8 90; 1 hhd Daviess county leaf at $8 10; 3 hhds Taylor county leaf at $8 40, 8 00, and 7 90; 3 hhds Taylor county lugs at $6 95, 6 80, and 6 60; 3 hhds Adair county leaf at $9 50, 8 30, and 7 10; 3 hhds Adair county common lugs at $6 60, 6 40, and 6 75; 1 hhd Green county, Indiana, lugs at $6 50; 1 hhd Marion county common leaf at $7 40.

The Farmers' House sold 27 hhds: 4 hhds Barren county leaf at $8 40, 8 60, 9 40 and 9 80; 3 hhds Warren county leaf at 8 30, 8 40, 8 80; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf at 8 40; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at 8 30; 1 hhd Adair county leaf at 8 20; 2 hhds Metcalfe county low leaf and lugs at 7 10 and 7 50; 2 hhds Hardin county low leaf and lugs at 7 50 and 7 60; 4 hhds Barren county common leaf at 7 60, 7 70, 7 90 and 8 20; 3 hhds Warren county common leaf at 7 60, 7 70 and 7 90; 2 hhds Adair county lugs at 6 60 and 7; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at 6 90; 2 hhds Barren county lugs at 6 70 and 6 80; 1 hhd Green county lugs at 6 70.

The Ninth-street House sold 22 hhds, with 5 rejections: 5 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $6 30 to 6 60; 6 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $7 50 to 8 80; 3 hhds Barren county lugs at $6 35, 6 60; 3 hhds Barren county leaf at $8 20 to 12 50; 1 hhd Todd county lugs at $7 60; 1 hhd Todd county leaf at $12 25; 2 hhds Butler county leaf at $7 40, 8 10; 2 hhds Oldham county lugs at $6 50, 7 90.

The Planters' House sold 15 hhds: 1 hhd Owen county cutting, raised by Phil. and Waller Alexander, $28 50; 1 hhd Owen county trash, 1 25; 4 hhds Barren county leaf, 10 75, 10 25, 10, 9 10; 1 hhd Henderson county leaf, 11 75; 1 hhd Breckinridge county low leaf, 8 45; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs, 7 60; 1 hhd Adair county leaf, 9 10; 1 hhd Adair county lugs, 7 20; 1 hhd Logan county lugs, 7; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs, 6 75; 1 hhd Caldwell county low leaf, 7 90.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Aug. 3.—Cotton, the market is quiet and prices are ¼c lower, but low grades are unchanged; 19½c for middling uplands. Flour, receipts 12,395 barrels; the market is heavy and prices are declining; $4 35@5 15 for superfine Western and State; $5 20@5 65 for common to good extra; $5 65@6 10 for good to choice do; $5 05@6 75 for common to choice white Western extra; $5 35@6 25 for extra Ohio; $5 55@9 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour is dull at $3 90@5 35. Cornmeal, the market is quiet at $3 30@3 85 for Western. Whisky is dull and prices are lower at 93c. Wheat, receipts 113,719 bushels; the market is less active but steady, with a good export demand; $1 [illegible] for No 2 spring; $1 21@1 34 for No 1 spring, [illegible] latter an extreme; $1 [illegible] 1 43 for old red and amber; [illegible] for new; $1 39@1 50 for white Western. Rye, the market is more active and firmer; Western to arrive 90c. Barley is dull. Malt is nominal. Corn, receipts 199,743 bushels; the market is fairly active at 63½@64½c for inferior and common Western mixed; good to choice 65½c; yellow 67@70c. Oats, receipts 23,875 bushels; they are in moderate request but lower; 50c for Western, and 62@66c for Ohio. Hay, $1 25 for shipping and $1 30@1 60 for retail lots. Hops are firmly held. Coffee is quiet; Rio 13½@16c. Sugar is dull; fair to good refining 9¼@9¾c; Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara 10@11c. Molasses is unchanged. Rice 7½@8½c. Petroleum, 13½@14c for crude and 20c for refined. Pork is a shade firmer; prime $13 62@13 87; new mess $11@11 75; prime mess $12@13 75; new prime mess, seller September, $13 62; seller October $13 75, and $13 87 for seller January. Beef is unchanged; $10@13 for plain mess; $13@16 for extra mess. Beef hams $20@28c. Tierce beef, $20@25 for prime mess and India mess. Cut meats are inactive; 10@14c for hams; 5½@6½c for shoulders. Middles are nominal. Lard is dull and lower at 9¾@10½c for steam, and 10¼@10½c for kettle rendered. Butter, 12@20c for Western and 15@30c for State. Cheese is heavy at 7@10½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, concessions would have to be made to sell of 10@15c; shipping grades of extra $5 20@5 70. Wheat, the market is quiet but steady. Rye, the market is firmer; Western to arrive 78c. Corn and Oats are dull and unchanged. Mess pork is quiet and prices weak. Eggs are firm at 23@24c.

Dry Goods—The market is quiet, except for specialties, but prices are steady and firm for all staple styles of cotton and woolen goods. Redbank yard-wide muslins are now held at 12c; Blackstone river 13c; Blackstone A A 15c; Bartlett 15½c; Greene 11½c; Great Falls M 12½c; Forestdale 15½@16c; Lonsdale 17c; Manville and New York Mills 21c; Utica 6-4 42½c; do 9-4 52½c; 10-4 57½c; Farmers' and Mechanics' cottonades 32½c; New York Mills double and twist 37½c; checks 27½c; camlet jeans 24c; Caledonia checks, 18c for No 9, 21c for No 10, 23½c for No 79; 11½c for Cumberland checks; 13½c for Star No 125, 16c for No 185; 11½c for all popular makes of dark prints; 13c for Glasgow ginghams, and 15c Amoskeag and Lancaster do; 15c for heavy brown sheetings of standard makes.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 19½c. Flour, the market is quiet with fair demand; superfine fall $4 25@4 50; double extra do $5@5 50; triple extra do $5 60@6; family do $6 50@6 75. Wheat, the market is irregular; No 3 red fall in elevator $1 10@1 11½; No 2 red do $1 20. Corn is dull and prices are unchanged for in bulk; mixed on the track 39@40c; do in sacks 47@48c; yellow 48@50c. Oats, the market is firmer but inactive for in bulk; mixed on the track 32½@33c; No 2 in elevator 35c; mixed in sacks 36@44c. Barley, there is nothing doing. Rye, the market is slow at 56@57c sacked. Whisky is steady at 94c. Tobacco is steady. Hemp is steady. Bagging is unchanged. Mess pork, prices are nominal at $14 for heavy. Bacon is easier; jobbing and order lots of shoulders at 6½@6¾c; clear rib 8¼@8½c; clear sides 8½@8¾c. Lard, small sales in tierces at 10c. Hogs, the market is quiet at $4@4 25. Cattle are dull at $1 50@3 for Texans, and $3@5 25 for natives. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 11,900 barrels of flour, 38,000 bushels of wheat, 14,300 bushels corn, 28,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels rye, 1,325 head hogs, 600 head cattle.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Flour, prices are nominally unchanged. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is ½c higher, closing at $1 01 cash, and 99½c for seller August; this afternoon the market was quiet and unchanged. Corn, No 2 mixed, the market is active and prices are ¾@1c higher, closing at 43½c cash, and 43c for seller August; this afternoon the market quiet at 42¾@43c for seller August. Oats, No 2, the market is 1@1½c higher, closing at 30@30½c. Rye, No 2, the market is ½@1c higher, closing at 53c. Barley, No 2, the market is firmer and prices 2@4c higher at 66@68½c. Highwines closed at 92c. Provisions are dull and prices are easier; mess pork $13 for seller August; $13 12½@13 25 for seller September. Hogs, the market is active at $3 90@4 55. Cattle, the market is dull at $3 37½@5 25. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 barrels of flour, 52,000 bushels of wheat, 224,000 bushels corn, 171,000 bushels oats, 11,000 bushels rye, 9,000 bushels barley, 7,000 head hogs. Shipments: 2,000 barrels of flour, 53,000 bushels of wheat, 144,000 bushels corn, 124,000 bushels oats, 16,000 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 4,000 head of hogs. Freights to Buffalo are firm and prices are steady.

Cincinnati, Aug. 3.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are drooping; middling 19@19½c. Flour is dull and the market is unsettled; family $5 30@5 50. Rye, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at $1 08@1 10. Corn, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 51@52c; dried 65@67c. Oats, there is only a limited jobbing demand at 30@40c. Barley, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Groceries are firm and prices unchanged. Oils are steady and unchanged. Eggs are scarce and firm at 13c. Butter is dull and holders are anxious to sell at 17@22c. Cheese, the market is dull and prices have declined to 9@9½c. Flaxseed is quiet and unchanged in every respect; new $1 60@1 65. Provisions are dull and holders are anxious to sell; mess pork is dull and prices have declined; held $12 75, with buyers at $12 50. Lard is dull and holders are anxious to sell at 9½c. Bulk meats are dull and prices are nominal; shoulders 5½c; sides 6½c. Bacon is dull and holders are anxious to sell; shoulders sold at 6½c; clear rib 7½c; clear sides 8c, all to come out of smoke; hams 14@14½c. Whisky is in fair demand but at lower rates; sales at 92c.

Philadelphia, Aug. 3.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the market is active; red $1 30@1 35. Rye, the market is dull and prices are declining; Western 70c. Corn, the market is dull; yellow 69c; mixed Western 65@66c. Oats are steady; new 50c; white old 70c. Provisions are dull and prices are declining; the market is demoralized; mess pork declined 50c; held at $14 25. Hams in pickle 12½@13½c. Petroleum, crude 18c and refined 24½c; spot 25½c, seller the month. Whisky is weak at 90½c.

Memphis, Aug. 3.—Cotton, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 18½c; receipts for the past day 158 bales; shipments 116 bales. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $5@7 50. Corn is scarce and firm at 68c. Oats, the market is quiet and prices are weak at 45@48c. Hay is lower at $25@26. Bran is firm at $18@19. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal. Lard is dull and prices are nominal. Bacon, the market is dull and prices have declined; shoulders 6½@6¾c; sides 7½@8c.

New Orleans, Aug. 3.—Flour is scarce; triple extra $7@7 50. Corn is easier; mixed 70c; white 74@75c. Oats are in limited demand; new 55@57c. Hay is scarce and higher at $35. Bran has advanced to $1 15. Mess pork is dull; $15 asked and $14 50 offered. Bacon is dull; shoulders 7½c, clear rib 9¼c and clear sides 9¾c. Sugar is quiet; fully fair 12c. Molasses and Coffee are unchanged. Whisky is quiet at 90@93c. Sterling exchange 123½. Gold 112⅝.

Nashville, Aug. 3.—Cotton, the market is quiet and prices are weak; low middling 17c. Bacon, shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides, 8½c; clear sides 9c; hams, plain 18c and sugar-cured 18c. Wheat $1@1 05. Corn 65@70c, sacked and delivered; loose 55@60c. Oats 50@55c, sacked and delivered, for new; old 70c. Barley 80@85c. Rye 90c, sacked and delivered. Cornmeal 85@90c. Flour, superfine $4 50@4 75; family $6 50@7 50. Lard, prime steam 11@12c.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 3.—Petroleum, crude, the market is quiet and prices have declined; on the spot 12@12¼c; seller each month all the year 11½c; buyer all the year 13½c. Refined, the market is quiet; offered at 24½c, seller the month. Sales of the week were three cargoes, a total of 3,300 bbls, seller the last half of the month of August, at 24½c; on the spot 24½c; seller September 25½c; seller October 25½c.

COURIER-JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, '71.

HON. D. W. VOORHEES,

— OF —

INDIANA,

WILL ADDRESS THE

CITIZENS OF LOUISVILLE

— AT —

WEISIGER HALL

Saturday Evening,

August the 5th, at 8 o'clock, in the interest of the Democracy of Kentucky. au4 d2

Public Speaking in Butchertown

At Snitgen's saloon, on East Main street. The following talented Democratic speakers will address the citizens of the East End at the above-named place, this (Friday) evening, August 4, at 8 o'clock: Gen. T. L. Burnett, Col. Phil Lee, Major Wm. R. Kinney, Hon. A. S. Willis, Hon. E. D. Standiford, Hon. M. Woods Ferguson, and others.

Democratic Speaking—First Ward.

Hon. E. D. Standeford.
Hon. T. L. Burnett.
Hon. M. Woods Ferguson will speak at Frank Henigan's, near Underhill street and Bardstown pike, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Hon. John G. Carlisle,

the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Hon. L. W. Habercom will address the citizens of Louisville this (Friday) evening at the corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets, at 8 o'clock. Turn out, everybody, and hear the able speakers. Hon. L. W. Habercom will speak in German.

Hon. J. Proctor Knott

will speak at Woodland Garden this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Come one! Come all!

Alfred T. Pope,

Democratic nominee for the Senate, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

At Turner Hall, Friday, August 4th.
Speaking to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

Gov. P. H. Leslie,

Democratic candidate for Governor, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Litchfield, Friday, August 4.
Elizabethtown, Saturday, August 5.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer, and who wish to keep posted with the news here, can have the COURIER-JOURNAL sent them any required time at the rate of $1 per month, by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

The Communist Element of Europe.

Our dispatches this morning indicate that the fires of Communism in France are only smouldering, and are liable to break out into another disastrous conflagration at any moment. A general Socialist movement, now imminent in Southern France, excites the anxiety of the French Government, and the numbers and influence of the International Society, notwithstanding its recent bloody failure in Paris, have aroused the fears of other powers. The approaching conference between Thiers, Von Beust and Lord Granville, representing France, Austria and England, is said to be really for the purpose of discussing this formidable league and concerting measures to oppose its intrigues, which are all aimed at the overthrow of monarchical institutions and the substitution of a style of government which they call liberty, but which, as far as we have yet seen it illustrated in practice, is the most infamous and unbridled license. That the Internationals are stronger than many suppose is evident from the uneasiness of the European governments, and from the threatening murmurs that are continually coming up in different quarters from the lower strata of European life; for it is clear these are less the result of fermentation than of fomentation.

The New York Explosion.

The official investigation into the causes which produced the frightful disaster to the ferry steamer Westfield, in New York, on Sunday, reveals a state of facts which the public, who travel where life depends from hour to hour and from day to day, constantly and entirely, upon the competency and watchfulness of one man, would do well to ponder. Here is an illiterate and ignorant negro engineer, who has been repeatedly threatened with dismissal, and once actually discharged for either carelessly or recklessly allowing the steam pressure in his boilers to reach a dangerous point, yet continued in his important and responsible position until a catastrophe which appalled the country burst upon unsuspecting crowds of pleasure-seekers and in the twinkling of an eye swept more than a hundred of them into eternity. Had the people known the facts in regard to the engineer they might have avoided the danger by avoiding the boat. But they did not know them, though the Ferry Company did, a fact which adds considerably to the responsibility of the company for the disaster. The superintendent of the line solemnly avers that if the engineer had not carried too much steam the boiler would not have exploded; yet in the next breath, with an inconsistency which only serves to expose his purpose to screen the company from blame, he avows his entire confidence in the very engineer who did that awful work of death! This thing of experimenting with the strength of boilers on a boat crowded with human beings is dangerous, a deadly game. Scores of lives are thus put at risk by the folly or ignorance or recklessness of a single man; and a people who prate as much as we do about the sacredness of human life should hold to a stern accountability those who permit it as well as those who do it.

The Last Tape-Worm.

On Tuesday morning last, a tape-worm, thirty-one feet seven inches in length, was taken from Mr. W. J. Perkins, engineer of the steamer R. E. Lee, by Dr. Wilcox, of New Albany. Mr. Perkins had been suffering for the past six years, the last three of which he has been in very delicate health, being afflicted with a dizziness in the head, pain in the stomach, and general debility. It was only quite recently that Mr. Perkins suspicioned what really was the matter with him. Since relieved of this monster worm, the health of Mr. Perkins has very much improved, while the bare idea of having got rid of this animal makes him feel like a boy. Dr. Wilcox commenced treating him about 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and in eight hours the tape-worm passed off, and Mr. Perkins was well enough to come to his home on this side of the river immediately after. Mr. Perkins says that he suffered no particular inconvenience during treatment, that he slept soundly two hours, and the balance of the time he spent in walking about the house and conversing with his family. Mr. Perkins has the tape-worm in a bottle of alcohol, where the curious can call and see it, at his residence, No. 122 Magazine street. In measuring the worm it was broken in three pieces.

Walnut-street Market-house.

At the meeting of the subscribers of the Walnut-street Market-house Company, held at the Central Bank Warehouse, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the company for the ensuing year: Henry Koch, President; William Johnston, Vice President; Julius Dorn, Treasurer; Louis Richrodt, Secretary. Directors—Geo. Kurnberger, Wm. Johnston, John Seekamp, M. Beck, J. Bodenbinder.

South Fourth Street.

The property-holders on South Fourth street have finally negotiated for the removal of the old Cedar Hill homestead, that stands in the way of the progress of that thoroughfare, and will have the street extended through Cedar Hill and southwardly as far as the House of Refuge. The street will be open within twenty days, and will add much to the improvement of that beautiful and desirable portion of the city.

WIFE MURDER.

The Effects of the Ill Treatment of a Brutal Husband.

Unparalleled Atrocity.

An inquest was held yesterday over the remains of Mrs. Sophia Grosse, whose death was said to have been caused by ill treatment of her husband, Dr. Carl Grosse, during her confinement. The case seems to be one of quite peculiar atrocity, and a detail of all the circumstances will be of great interest.

This Dr. Carl Grosse came from Germany to Chicago, Ill., a number of years ago, and, it is said, left his country for his country's good. In Chicago he met a young girl, whose name we were unable to learn, but the daughter of rich parents in that city, and after a brief courtship ran away with her and married her. The parents of the girl were much opposed to the match, and refused to hold any communication with, or to aid, their daughter, in any way, after her marriage. The Doctor and his young wife came to this city about six years ago, immediately after their marriage, and lived, for several years, near Main and Adams streets, in Butchertown. After a year or two of wedded life, the Doctor began to show his evil proclivities. He was always idle, and therefore poor, and is said to have been much addicted to liquor. He then commenced the maltreatment of his wife, which ended Wednesday in her death.

About a year since he removed to Seventh street, between Churchill and Oldham, where he in nowise changed his course of life. He then began to display, in all of its hideousness, his brutish nature; abused his wife more and more with each day, and so demeaned himself as to enlist the whole neighborhood against him. One child, a boy now about three years of age, had been born to the couple, and some months since Mrs. Grosse gave the usual evidence of approaching childbirth. The Doctor diminished not at all his harsh treatment of his wife in her delicate condition, but even increased it to positive brutality. About six weeks ago he drove her into the street, and threw her clothes after her, swearing that she should never enter his house again. The poor woman was taken in and cared for by one Mr. Myers, her next-door neighbor, and information of the husband's conduct reported to the police headquarters. An officer was sent to the house, but in the meantime the husband had induced his wife to return to his home, promising better conduct for the future. Again, however, only three days before her confinement, he beat her over the back with a horsewhip, the scars of which still are to be seen.

Nine days ago she gave birth to a little girl, whose coming seems to have infuriated her husband to madness, to be quieted only by his wife's death. He provided no comforts for her, and admitted no medical attendance but his own. He did all the cooking himself, but, it is said, refused to give his bed-ridden wife the food necessary to sustain her life. Wednesday some of the neighbors came in, and found, in spite of the intense heat of the day, that the husband had placed over his wife a heavy feather bed, besides one or two blankets, closing, at the same time, all the doors and windows. It was insisted that the covering should be removed, which was done; but no sooner had the neighbors gone out than it was replaced. That night at seven o'clock she died. Her husband was not present at the time, but, coming in a short time afterwards, found his wife dead. A number of neighbors had come in and arranged the body in its last sleep. The husband, even then, exhibited no remorse, no sorrowing, but demeaned himself beside the dead body and before all those present in a manner too indecent for publication. At two o'clock yesterday morning he disappeared, and had not been captured up to midnight.

Dr. C. B. Blackburn held a post mortem yesterday morning, and found that inflammation of the peritonitis had been developed, and that the womb was full of clotted blood. Blood was also running from her nose and mouth. A large quantity of medicine was in the room at the time, and had been collected by a policeman and put on the mantelpiece, but which disappeared in some mysterious manner and could not be found. It appears that the doctor had been dosing his wife with the most disproportioned draughts, and her death is, perhaps, to be attributed partly to this cause. The stomach as yet has not been examined for traces of poison. The husband seems to have sent the afternoon before his wife's death a telegram to some of her friends in Chicago which was answered, asking if she was dangerously ill. The intelligence of her death was yesterday returned for an answer. Mrs. Grosse was a remarkably beautiful woman, retaining even in her death, and in spite of the cruel usage she had received, many traces of that former beauty. The eldest child was taken care of by a Mr. Wood, and the infant by Mr. Fred Myers, the next-door neighbor.

The inquest was held subsequent to the post-mortem, and a verdict returned that the jury believed from the evidence that the death of the said Sophia Grosse was caused by the ill treatment of her husband, Dr. Carl Grosse. Dr. Grosse is said to have a mistress living some six miles from the city on the Twelfth-street road.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE.

The Full Particulars—Loss $44,500, and Insurance $15,500.

At the late hour of the fire on Eighth and Water streets yesterday morning it was impossible to give many particulars. The fire was one of the most destructive that has visited Louisville in a long time, both as to the actual loss incurred and the number of buildings destroyed.

As near as can be ascertained it originated in the blacksmith shop of Thomas Meikle & Co., although there does not seem to be any definite information on this point. When discovered it had made so much headway, and the buildings were so united and joined in the rear, that different persons give different accounts as to where it really did commence. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, reaching out their fiery tongues and lapping in building after building, until no less than seven were furnishing fuel to the destructive element. At this time the awful splendor of the scene was perfectly grand. The lurid flame shot heavenward, lighting up the entire city, and making the opposite bank of the river quite as observable as in daylight.

The alarm was sounded shortly after 1 o'clock, and soon the entire city fire department was on hand laboring to subdue the flames. By almost superhuman efforts the brick house on the corner of Eighth and Ormsby streets was saved with only slight damage. This building is owned by Daniel McSweeny, and rented to Jeremiah O'Haran, who sub-lets it to John Halligan and Mrs. McDonald, a widow lady. None of the three families occupying this building sustained any loss other than damage resulting from removing their furniture into the back yard. It was insured in the German Insurance Company, of Louisville, for $2,000. Loss probably $500, as the inner wall will have to be rebuilt. Next to this building, in the direction of the river, was George Scott's elevator shop; everything destroyed; loss $3,000, with no insurance. Next, Thomas Meikle & Co.'s bolt factory, with blacksmith shop attached; everything destroyed; total loss $10,000. Insured for $5,000 in Girard Co., $3,000, and in Howard, $2,000. The next building was a very large one, occupied by J. J. Hare as a pump and block manufactory. This completed the destruction on Eighth street to the river front. On Water street, the next building below was also occupied by Mr. Hare as a blacksmith shop; also a finishing shop in the rear. Mr. Hare estimates his loss at $25,000; insured for $6,000.

Adjoining this, and completely destroyed, was the two-story frame dwelling owned by Mr. Pat Flaher. This building was occupied by three families—that of Mr. Flaher, brother, and Mr. John Dunn. Some of the furniture, bed-clothing, &c., was saved. Loss, $1,500; insured for $1,000. The last building consumed was a three-story brick, used as a tenement, and owned by Mr. Michael McDonough. Total loss, $4,500; insured for $1,500 in the Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Company. This building was occupied by the families of Michael McDonough, Mr. Hines, Mr. Lentz, Mr. Welsh, and a widow lady. Most all the household goods of the tenants were saved.

RECAPITULATION.

Name.	Estim'td Loss.	Insurance.
Daniel McSweeny	$ 500	$2,000
George Scott	3,000	.....
Thomas Meikle & Co	10,000	5,000
J. J. Hare	25,000	6,000
Pat Flaher	1,500	1,000
Michael McDonough	4,500	1,500
	$44,500	$15,500

The scene along the river was one that baffles description. The terror-stricken tenants trying to save their property, the women and children crying at the cruelty of the fate which drove them from their homes, made one of those sad pictures that sadden the heart of the beholder. Some of these poor families thus driven from their homes are worthy objects of charity, and should not be forgotten by the benevolently disposed. The fire lasted about three hours—from one to about four o'clock. The buildings destroyed represented a large amount of manufacturing industry, and will throw out of employment a large number of men.

Handsome Presentation.

Last Tuesday evening, at Memphis, Mr. James Long, former master machinist of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, was presented with an elegant silver service by the workmen connected with the shops of that road. The service, consisting of eighty-three pieces of solid silver, comprising a full dinner set, was made to order and cost $1,000. A short time since Mr. Long received an offer from the Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson, New Jersey, to come on there and take charge of those works. Previous to his departure his brother mechanics resolved upon this token of friendship and esteem. Mr. Long at the same time was presented with a solid Etruscan gold neck-chain, a gift from the locomotive brotherhood.

Georgetown College.

We have before us the catalogue of the Georgetown Female College, from which we perceive that this noted institution continues to receive a deserved appreciation from the public. The community is certainly a delightful one, and the beautiful village seems to be dedicated to education.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

YESTERDAY afternoon a wagon loaded with thirteen bales of hay broke down, on Montgomery street below Twenty-eighth.

QUITE a large number of persons were arrested in the lower part of the city last evening for being drunk and disorderly. They found quarters in stations Nos. 4 and 5.

JOHN DAYTON and Mike Wassett, for being drunk and fighting on the street, were arrested by Officers Westbay and Howard, and confined in station No. 4, last night.

A FEW DAYS ago, a boy who had stepped upon an iron-pronged rake, was brought into the drug store of Dr. W. Meade, on Fourth street, for treatment. Several of the prongs had penetrated his foot, but proper applications soon relieved him from threatened lock jaw.

DR. STANHOPE BRECKINRIDGE, yesterday, while passing the drug store of Saudek & Jones, on the corner of Second and Green streets, which is in the course of extensive reparation, was severely injured by a falling brick. He was carried to the office of Dr. Kastenbine, and after a very strong *tonic* went on his way.

THERE was a battle of rocks last night on East street, and though the man and brother, Moses Simeon, Peter, and finally David, were engaged in it, nobody was hurt. The officers not being able to catch the participants, they will not have an opportunity of becoming still further acquainted with the use of rock—in the workhouse.

A COMMUNICATION, signed by a number of medical gentleman, was read in the Common Council last evening, requesting that body to meet with them this (Friday) evening to take action in reference to the reception of the scientific gentlemen who are soon to pass through this city on their way to visit various points of interest in Kentucky.

JOSEPH WHITE, the unfaithful Bible agent, whose arrest was mentioned yesterday, was brought before the City Court yesterday morning and discharged, but was immediately afterwards re-arrested and lodged in jail, on the charge of forgery of the agreement he presented to Messrs. Sealey and Study for a Bible he professed to have sold.

AT THE corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets, yesterday, as a lady was about to step from the front platform of a street-car, her dress caught, and she fell violently on the crossing. Fortunately the driver reined in his foaming mule in time, and the poor woman gained her feet and saved herself. Her clothing was considerably damaged, but she did not appear to be seriously injured.

YESTERDAY, so we are informed by a friend who watches the weather, and whose philosophy is to always "know the worst," the thermometer was up to 96. He says that a man in the sun felt like he was only two feet high, and that the average man's blood boils long before it reaches the figures on the thermometer for blood heat. He has eaten a small iceberg of ice-cream and has visited Floral Park in vain. Ninety-six! O, Jemini, ye double-headed twins. Ninety-six! How *is* that for hot?

DORA PORTER, a young colored girl, was arrested yesterday by Officer Nally, charged with stealing jewelry from Mrs. E. P. Porter, living on Chestnut, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and lodged in jail. The girl had been employed as a servant by Mrs. Porter, and left yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon she came back for her clothes, and in the meantime a gold pin and two rings had been lost. The girl was arrested, as above, on suspicion of having appropriated these articles.

DENNIS TIDMAN, an Irishman of the mature age of 35, was brought to the First-street station house, yesterday, on the charge of having unlawfully appropriated to himself a pair of pants worth ten dollars; and as Dennis, though wearing of the green, was also wearing an excellent pair of pants of his own, it is to be much feared that he is a rogue by profession. Nor is Dennis a discriminating rogue, for the pants are not of white Marseilles or duck. Perhaps Dennis meant to lay in a stock betimes for the winter trade.

PERSONAL.

Hon. John G. Carlisle and wife arrived at the Galt House last night.

Wm. T. Dowdall, editor of the Peoria (Illinois) Democrat, is in the city.

Col. G. S. Lacey, of New Orleans, was at the Galt House yesterday en route for Niagara Falls.

Col. C. D. Pennebaker reached the city yesterday and will be at the Galt House for a few days. He then leaves for Grayson Springs.

Mr. Sell Howell, passenger agent of the New Orleans and Jackson and Memphis and Charlestown railroads, arrived from New Orleans yesterday, and will remain in the city a few days, after which he will make a general Northern tour on business connected with the roads he represents.

Col. J. M. Williamson, Memphis; J. Borrowman, New York; Rev. S. M. Luckett, Texas; M. Moyer, New York; Wm. Gillen, New Orleans; Robert Chopsky, New Orleans; Sell Howell, New Orleans; O. P. Stark, Paris, Tex.; C. P. Lindley, New York; Harry Peeples, New York; Joe C. Bethel, Arkansas; L. F. Lanney, Baltimore; Col. Dunlap, New Haven, Ky.; J. M. Atherton, Larue county, Ky.; Misses Adair, Larue county, Ky., and Louis Voight, Leipzig, are registered at the Louisville Hotel.

Capt. Jacob Kates, New York city; J. B. King, Columbus, Georgia; A. L. Vicks, Cincinnati; R. T. Jackson, Memphis; R. T. Robertson, Jacksonport, Ark.; Val. Wood, Richmond, Ky.; W. H. Hays, Indiana; M. Berringhoff, Philadelphia; J. B. Collin, Kentucky river; Miss L. L. Perry, Miss C. A. Perry, Smithfield, Ky.; Hon. J. M. Atherton, Larue county, Ky.; A. Jackson, Cincinnati; S. G. Phillips, Indianapolis; Cyrus B. Hutcherson, Park, Ky.; J. E. Gohagen, Miss Castleman, Miss Andrews, Hardin county, Ky., were among the number registered at the National Hotel last night.

The following persons were at the United States Hotel yesterday: C. B. McCloskey, Bloomfield, Ky.; John L. Murray, Cincinnati, O.; J. J. Guthrie, Jr., J. C. Mahoney and son, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Billingsly, Lexington, Ky.; J. R. Garnett and lady, Glasgow, Ky.; Mrs. Gordon, Lexington, Ky.; T. H. Swartwout, Chicago, Ill.; Alex. Harthill, Erie, Penn.; W. O'Brien, New Castle, Ky.; Miss Hallie Garnett, Glasgow, Ky.; J. L. Spraggins, L. P. Russell, Stanford, Ky.; A. G. Williams, Detroit, Mich.; A. M. Shaw, St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Orr, LaGrange, Ga.; F. H. Bailey, Agent Robinson's Menagerie; S. K. Cunningham, wife and daughter, Oxford, Ala.; Mrs. Borden, Oxford, Ala.; Henry Cohen, W. L. Caldwell, Boyle county, Ky.; C. Munson and family, Nashville, Tenn.; W. J. Brown, New York; L. W. Ball and family, Harrodsburg, Ky.; J. F. Henry, Correspondent Memphis Sun.

The Presbyterian Female College, Louisville.

The public, especially the public of that religious persuasion, will be gratified to learn from our advertising columns this morning that the board of trustees have succeeded in fully reorganizing this institution with an able and accomplished corps of teachers in every department, so as to secure to graduates every advantage offered in the very best institutions in the country. Prof. and Mrs. Barton, so long and so favorably known in Louisville as instructors of girls, need no indorsement anywhere in Kentucky. Rev. Homer Hendee, heretofore President of a similar college in Georgia, has won for himself a wide reputation in the South as both an eminently successful teacher and a most accomplished Christian gentleman and minister. The services of his daughter, a young lady just from Vassar College, New York, as aid to Mrs. Barton, will give vivacity to the school-room. Of Mrs. S. Pelet's remarkable penmanship, and her skill in teaching that accomplishment so indispensable to every educated lady, few parents and wards in Louisville need to be informed. Mr. Grube has already won distinction as a teacher of modern languages. In short, it would be difficult to contrive a more admirable combination for the faculty of a female college of the highest order than the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Female College have secured.

We would be far from depreciating the admirable female high schools of the city of Louisville. But, crowded as they necessarily must be, numbers of families will prefer to pay the additional cost for the education of their daughters in other than the public schools. Besides, the influence of such schools of a high order, established by private enterprise, will be most salutary in keeping up the standard of education in the public schools of the city.

The Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Female College are entitled to the thanks of the community for their enterprise in this regard.

The Speaking at Fourth Street and the River.

A large number of people were present last night at the debate at the corner of Fourth and the river. Judge J. Hop Price made a very able speech, and in his attack upon the personal policy of President Grant was quite forcible, exciting the sympathy of his adherents in the audience to an extent that showed the apprehension existing of the consequences of a selection of such a man. The well-known Sam McKee followed Judge Price in his vehement style, and unfortunately excited some drunken youth to a regretable act of violence. During the disturbance Mr. McKee was struck on the head by a stone thrown at him. The injury was slight, but the blood from the wound had to be washed away before he could proceed. He finished his speech without further interruption. The parties who committed the indignity did not remain to hear the conclusion of his address, but wisely retired to sleep off their disgraceful drunk. Capt. Boland followed Mr. McKee.

The Drowned Child.

The body of the child Leander Ramsey, whose sad drowning was chronicled a day or two since, was yesterday found under a coalboat off the ferry landing. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental drowning returned. It is said that after the body was brought to shore it was again set adrift by some inhuman scoundrel and was afterwards recovered with some difficulty. The matter was put in the hands of the police, and it is hoped the fellow may be discovered and receive the punishment he deserves. The father and mother of the child, after committing the remains to their resting place in this foreign ground, resumed their journey to Evansville.

THE ESTILL KUKLUX.

Some New and Important Developments—the Iron Company and the Persecuted Men.

IS THERE KUKLUX AT ALL?

A week or two since a series of articles appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL relative to outrages said to have been committed in Estill, Powell and adjoining counties of this State, containing the evidence in the trials of several of the parties charged with participation in these midnight maraudings, an interview with the witness Payne, who professed to divulge all the secrets of the order of which he was a member, and two statements of Mr. G. W. Lyle, formerly superintendent of the iron-works near Fitchburg. All of these went to show that no political bias influenced these outrages, but that they were the direct result of the conflict between white and black labor.

Yesterday evening Deputy Marshal John Wyatt arrived in the city with another installment of four prisoners, from the very neighborhood of these alleged Kuklux outrages. One of the prisoners arrested is Bruce Thomas, who was stated, by the Government witness (Payne) to be the Captain of the "Bottom Company" of Kuklux, which took part in the whipping of Adams and the assault on Boney Vaughn's house. Mr. Thomas agrees with the prisoners who had their examination a few days ago in the estimate placed on the character of the witness, Payne. It is stated by these gentlemen that their arrest is the result of a conspiracy of the managers of the Estill Furnace, and that it is rumored among the people about the Furnace, who do not belong to the Furnace clique, that Mrs. Payne, the wife of the witness, has lately come into possession of about $400 as blood money from the Furnace Company for the part taken by Payne in the prosecution of these prisoners. It was also stated yesterday by a gentleman from Irvine, that he had heard it said that Mrs. Payne had announced her intention to leave her husband for the part he had taken in this prosecution without her consent. How much of these statements are credible it is hard to say. They are given as related to us for what they are worth.

The other three prisoners brought in yesterday were T. N. Williams, W. A. Niel and John See, who are charged with whipping a white woman in Powell county. These gentlemen say they are innocent and can satisfactorily establish an alibi in their favor. They will have an examination before Commissioner Meriwether to-day. They are represented by Maj. W. O. Watts and Gen. W. L. Jackson. They have come prepared to give bail, if held over, but believe that they will be discharged if they are not forced to waive an examination and give bail.

The United States authorities seem determined to ferret out the truth of these mountain outrages, but the preponderance of evidence, as yet adduced and published in these columns from time to time, seems to point to the fact, as said, that they were the result of labor and not political motives.

THE JAIL.

Terrible Condition of the Institution—The Prisoners Stripped, with the Thermometer at 125.

The condition of the jail, albeit built but little over a year, has been the subject of grave and serious complaint. It has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt to be not only unsafe for the keeping of the prisoners within its walls, but so miserably arranged as to be positively unfit in the heat of the day for the close confinement of prisoners. At the last meeting of the Council, the guards that had hitherto been employed by the city for the outside of the prison walls were dispensed with. These guards, three in number, were consequently discharged; but this discharge necessitated the much closer confinement of the prisoners within the jail. Formerly it was the custom to release them from their cells in the morning; but yesterday it was thought necessary to keep them confined until 2 P. M., when they were allowed to congregate in the halls, and to remain until half past six, when they were locked up again. The outer wall is but nine inches thick, composed of but three bricks through, and might easily be penetrated in the course of an hour. There are but four turnkeys employed, who have alternate watches of two each, who are necessarily part of the time in the front office, and therefore cannot keep up a strict watch. Yesterday, as stated, the prisoners were locked up during the morning. The temperature in the cells was fearfully sultry. A thermometer was introduced a little after 10 A. M., and marked 105 degrees after fifteen minutes and 125 degrees after twenty-five minutes. As may be imagined, this was almost unbearable, and the unhappy prisoners were compelled to divest themselves of every vestige of clothing. A reporter of the COURIER-JOURNAL visited the jail in the afternoon, and, to test the matter, remained in one of the cells for a few moments. In a moment the perspiration began to pour from his body, and a few moments later it became suffocating. This was after the cells had been opened for some time and were comparatively cool. Last night, after the adjournment of the Council, ten or twelve of the members, on invitation of Mr. Camp, visited the jail to examine for themselves, and the result of their observations will probably appear at the next meeting.

The Orpheus Concert.

The Orpheus Society, the favorably known society of the most refined of the German element, will give their long-expected promenade concert at Floral Park this evening. The society is unique of its kind, and certainly has reduced to a science the enjoyment of life. This is but an instance, and, for many reasons, it is well worth the trouble of all to go who can. The Park is delightful, and if it were not enough to know that the Great Western Star Band will be present, a glance at the carefully selected programme will re-assure all of the excellent nature of the music. In case of inclement weather, the concert will be postponed till Wednesday night next, when, of course, the tickets issued for this evening will be good. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Fest Marsch..........Sommerlatt.
ORCHESTRA.
2. Overture "Martha"..........Flotow.
ORCHESTRA.
3. "Jauchzend erhebt sich die Schoepfung," Hymn to the Creator..........Mohr.
ORPHEUS AND ORCHESTRA.
4. Selections from Bohemian Girl, Bass Solo..........Balfe.
DR. H.
5. "On the Beautiful Rhine," Waltz...Keler-Bela.
ORCHESTRA.
6. "Night Wandering,"..........Abt'.
ORPHEUS.
7. Kriegerswesen, Potpourri..........Mueller
ORCHESTRA.

PART II.

8. Overture "Poet and Peasant"..........Suppe
ORCHESTRA.
9. Wanderer, Tenor Solo..........Tesca
L. A. R.
10. "On the beautiful blue Danube".....Strauss
ORCHESTRA.
11. Earth's Prayer..........Zoellner
ORPHEUS AND ORCHESTRA.
12. Echo Song..........Laub
ORPHEUS.
13. "Unser Vaterland," National Potpourri.Unger
ORCHESTRA.

The Louisville Fair.

The fourteenth annual fair of the Louisville and Jefferson County Association commences September 12th, at the grounds near the city, and continues five days. Fifteen thousand dollars in cash are offered as premiums, with competition open to the world. One of the principal features of the fair, this year, will be the presence and performances of Weston, the celebrated pedestrian. He will exhibit the rate of speed required to accomplish his recent feat of walking 112 miles in twenty-four consecutive hours, and 400 miles in five days by walking five miles every hour. Altogether, this fair will be one of the most attractive and, in all probability, the most successful that we have had for many years.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Dr. N. Field will preach in the Tabernacle on Phillippians, chapter 1, 21st to 24th verse, by special request.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Works, held on Tuesday, the old staff of officers was re-elected for the ensuing year.

William Ike, for disorderly conduct, was fined $11 10, and Harvey Clark, same offense, was also fined by Judge Matthews, yesterday morning, in the sum of $10 40.

Coal has risen to twenty-two cents per bushel, and in Louisville it is up to twenty-four cents. This rise does not startle us much during such weather as yesterday.

Michael Kenneday is about to commence a suit for damages in the sum of $5,000 against the city for, as he alleges, a breach of contract on the Pearl-street improvement.

Mr. J. F. Maguire, the accomplished clerk, for a long time employed in the U. S. Quartermaster Department, has been relieved, and another, a stranger, appointed in his place.

J. L. Griswold, General Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, has resigned, and A. N. Christie, vice president of the company, is temporarily filling the vacancy.

Steve Miller, the high-headed and energetic Treasurer of Port Fulton, has issued his manifesto, and delinquents must settle by September 1st or expect to have their property destrained upon.

A band of strolling minstrels, composed of the father and three little children, passed through the city yesterday and made good music. Many were the nickels tossed into the hats of the young songsters.

All teachers of the public schools have been re-elected except Judge Winn. There are some private matters to be arranged between the teachers and trustees, upon the consummation of which the list will be published.

At the meeting of the Hope Lodge, Knights of Pythias, to-night, James A. Hughes, of New Albany, Deputy Grand Chancellor of Indiana, will be present, accompanied by the Grand Chancellor and Grand Scribe of Kentucky, who will address the lodge.

Objections to the principal of our High Schools will be of no effect, as the trustees have elected Prof. Parsons for one year hence, and have determined to stand by their action, and to remove all malcontent teachers who stand in the way of the harmony of the schools.

The Marshal requests us to say that he is cognizant of the fact that a number of owners of vehicles in this city who are doing business on expired licenses, and, if they do not have their license renewed promptly, they may expect to be brought before Judge Matthews to answer for their delinquencies.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Preisler's fever mixture, which is for sale at Steve Miller's grocery, in Port Fulton, is unfailing. No cure no pay. Price 75 cents a bottle.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 3, 1871.

Present, President Rubel and all the members except Messrs. Guthrie and Gault.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Walton submitted separate reports of Charles Kremer, Wharfmaster, of collections of wharfage, which were ordered to be filed.

Mr. Carter presented a remonstrance from Isaac Caldwell and others against laying the Nicolson pavement on Fifth street before sewers are made in said street, which was referred to the Grievance Committee.

Mr. Byrne presented a remonstrance from Jas. Kirwan and others against improving the sidewalks on Chapel street, which was referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Val. Arnold, $989 80 for work on sewer.
Long & McCarthy, $1,771 89 for street cleaning.
M. McSheehy, $1,270 72 for street cleaning.
G. W. Hider, $3,968 58 for street repairs.
J. J. Tigert, $144 43 for repairing pumps.
P. McKegney, $417 45 for repairing streets.
Hawkins & Tipton, $140 58 for repairing streets.
Pat Raidy and others, $391 25 for sewer work.
Jacob Rupp, $257 60 for sand.
Muldoon, Belknap & Co., $6,240 for work on city hall.
H. S. Lyter, $1,541 78, for work on city hall.
Utica Lime Company, $226 63 for lime.
Police, $11,529 40, pay for July, 1871.
Fire Department, $6,428 06, pay for July, 1871.
Bailey & Tiller, $12 each, pay as sergeants-at-arms.
Hawkins & Tipton, $2,071 37, for street repairs.
U. Stengel, $154 16, for street repairs.
Chas. Obest, $1,206 09 for street repairs.
Hyatt & Payne, $7 50 for coal.
C. Schoeffel, $78 25 for coffins.
G. W. Long, $700 for cleaning streets.
A. E. Richards, $25, attorney's fees.
J. W. Baggott, $10 for professional services.
F. C. Leber, $10 for professional services.
Peters, Coakley & Smith, $317 30 for indexing.
C. J. Weber, $176, coroner's fees.
L. & I. R. R. Co., $105 30 for transportation.
Hawkins & Tipton, $389 24, for work on streets.
Fred. Modenback, $62 92, for work on streets.
Jos. Martin and others, $382 62, for work on streets.
Geo. Fulton, $215 80, for lumber.
G. W. Coward, $84, work on sewers.
Shanks & Selvage, $1,100 26, work on sewers.
L. H. King, $3,157 32, work on sewers.
James Gillooley, $748 19, work on sewers.
Berger & Kendall, $134 90, for bricks.
John P. Morton & Co., $312 65, for stationery.
F. W. Merz, $9, for repair on court-house.
Henry Tharpe and others, $376 41, for guarding jail.
Chas. Hebel, $9, for ink.
Lou. and Nash. R. R., $44 40, for transportation.
H. C. Lloyd, $47 58, medicines for jail.
Steamer United States, $8, for transportation.

Mr. Byrne submitted a deed from A. Douberg and wife to certain ground to open an alley between Eleventh and Twelfth and Walnut and Madison streets, which was accepted.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution authorizing the purchase of certain ground to open the alley between Eleventh and Twelfth and Walnut and Madison streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Walton introduced a resolution authorizing the repair of the wharf from Fourth to Seventh streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Jenkins submitted the bond of John Burke and of Ben J. Huff, private policemen, which were approved.

Mr. Carter submitted a message from the Mayor transmitting the following separate contracts, which were severally approved.

STREET CONTRACTS.

For Nicolson pavement on Chestnut street, from Floyd to Tenth street, by squares, omitting intersections of Second, Fifth and Seventh streets;

Also, for Nicolson pavement on Seventh street, from Main to Broadway, by squares, omitting intersection of Jefferson street. Wm. Skene & Co. contractors for above.

For McAdam pavement on Broadway, from eastern Eighteenth to western Eighteenth street. H. H. Higdon, contractor.

For Telford McAdam pavement on Thirteenth street, from Delaware to Kentucky. White, Selvage & Snyder, contractors.

For Telford McAdam pavement on Baxter avenue, from Bridge street to Broadway. Obst & Stengel, contractors.

SIDEWALK CONTRACTS.

On east side Sixth cross street, between Montgomery and Portland avenue; John Burke, contractor.

CISTERN CONTRACTS.

At or near intersections of Twenty-fourth and Main, Eighteenth and Kentucky, Eighteenth and Maple and Seventeenth and Lytle; John Burke, contractor.

At Eighteenth and Gallagher streets, E. H. Whitesides, contractor.

SEWER CONTRACTS.

Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the western outfall sewer; Wm. F. Shanks & Co., contractors.

Mr. Gilbert submitted an invitation to the Board of Aldermen to visit the jail this evening, which was accepted.

Mr. Krack submitted a resolution from the Common Council, to the effect that, after the right-of-way shall have been obtained, the Mayor shall advertise for bids for a road-bed for the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad and other improvements, which was adopted.

Mr. Krack submitted a Common Council resolution providing for the raising of the apron of the wharf, from First to Preston, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilbert, from the Committee on Sewers, reported a resolution from the Common Council, with an amendment from this Board, providing for a sewer in Seventh street, from Green to Chestnut, connecting with the sewer in Walnut street, from Seventh to Fifth, which was adopted.

Mr. Barret submitted a resolution authorizing the issue of a duplicate warrant in favor of P. Hoefler, which was adopted.

Mr. Barret submitted the monthly reports of the St. Xavier Industrial School for July and August, 1871, which were ordered to be filed.

Mr. Spalding submitted an ordinance from the Common Council for reconstructing a part of Chestnut street, from Floyd street to Preston street, with Nicolson pavement, which was referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Spalding introduced an ordinance for improving an alley from First street to a twenty-foot alley, and between Breckinridge and College streets, which was read and referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Spalding submitted an ordinance to abate nuisances upon vacant lots of ground within the city limits, which was read, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Barret, Spalding, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, and Byrne—10.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Spalding submitted a Common Council resolution approving the Engineer's apportionment of improving Hancock street from Vine to Broadway, L. B. Redd & Bro., contractors, which was adopted.

Mr. Spalding submitted a resolution from the Common Council, directing the Engineer to have the gutter on the north side of Market street, between Brook and Floyd, repaired, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported the following separate ordinances, which were severally read a second time and passed, by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Barret, Spalding, Carter, Gilbert, Walton and Byrne—10.

NAYS—None:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of High street, between Bridge street and Ninth cross street, if extended.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Twentieth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Third cross street, between Portland avenue and the first alley north.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Congress street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of Twenty-first street, from the south side of Main to the north side of Market.

An ordinance for improving a part of Fourth street, by reconstructing the gutters on both sides, from the north side of Main to the south side of Water street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Jefferson street, from Thirteenth street to a point about 115 feet west of Thirteenth street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Tenth street, between Walnut and Madison streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Twelfth street, between Maple street and Kentucky street.

Mr. Byrne, from same, reported adversely to the passage of an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, and the same was rejected.

Mr. Byrne submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the Engineer's report of the following apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of improving Eighth street, from Oldham to Oak; Giles & Monohan, contractors.

Apportionment of improving the second alley west of Twelfth street, from Madison to Chestnut, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth; John Keegan, contractor.

Apportionment of improving Hancock street, from Vine to Laurel; Charles Obest, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk improvements on the west side of Second street, from Breckinridge to Kentucky; A. S. Robertson, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on both sides of Vine street, between Jackson and Hancock; Fred Modenbach, contractor.

Mr. Byrne, from Street Committee, Western district, was discharged from the further consideration of a petition of Jas. E. Mooney and others for the construction of a cistern south of Broadway.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution authorzing the purchase of ground to straighten West Market street, which was referred to the Street Committee, Western district.

Mr. Byrne introduced the following separate resolutions, which were severally adopted:

A resolution authorizing a ditch to be dug in the first alley south of Portland avenue and between Fifth and Sixth cross streets.

A resolution directing the Engineer to have Portland avenue repaired from Twelfth street to Portland.

A resolution permitting the property owners on Fourteenth street, from High street to the canal, to grade said street.

Mr. Walton introduced the following separate ordinances, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Eastern district:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Chestnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Chestnut street, between Tenth and West streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Chestnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Newton street, between Walnut street and Grayson street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Third street, between Ferry street and Gravier street.

An ordinance to improve the unpaved portions of the sidewalks on both sides of Third street, between Ferry and Grove.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Walnut street, between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Grayson street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

An ordinance from this board permitting market wagons to stand on a portion of Second street and of Eleventh street, upon certain conditions, having been amended by Common Council, this board concurred in said amendments.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, August 17, 1871, at 8 o'clock, and then the board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

[The official report of the proceedings of the lower board is in type, but omitted from this issue for want of space.]

CITY POLITICS.

The Tenth Ward.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Tenth ward, held August 3d, 1871, Mr. H. C. Mitchell was called to the chair, and Mr. T. B. Elrod appointed secretary, whereupon it was resolved that Mr. P. M. Jones should become the citizens' candidate for the Legislature from the Tenth ward, and we hereby announce Mr. Jones as the citizens' candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing August election.

H. C. MITCHELL, Chairman.
T. B. ELROD, Secretary.

Card.

We extend our sincere thanks to the Fire Department, friends and neighbors who acted with such successful zeal in saving our establishment during the fire on the 3d inst. adjoining us. To their untiring efforts is due the preservation of our stock and buildings. If ever any of the fire boys want peppering, let them come down, and they will get the genuine.

HAWKINS & THORNTON.

CITY FEATURES.

Milton Gold.

The following is a list of new styles of jewelry to be opened to-day at the Milton Gold Store: Ladies' coral-bar sets; Milton gold hair-pins; ladies' and gents' moss agate sleeve-buttons; new Etruscan necklaces, &c.

Universal Exposition.

Ladies' Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, $1. 68 Fourth street.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure.

Breaking the chill is not curing the disease. The cause must be remedied. Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup is the only known remedy that makes a permanent cure, effectually removing the cause of the disease.

Universal Exposition.

One thousand Corsets, 25 cents to $1 less than regular prices. 68 Fourth street.

Presents.

New styles of watches, silverware, furniture, &c., will be entered on the present-list at the Milton Gold Store to-day. Remember, no extra charge is made for the present advertised to be given away.

Universal Exposition.

Pink Kid Gloves, $1. 68 Fourth street.

Economy.

By using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children many a doctor's bill can be saved and much suffering averted. Read the advertisement in another column.

Universal Exposition.

Misses' Kid Gloves, 65 cents.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an ante-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[Hon. J. Hop. Price, Judge.]

THURSDAY, August 3.—C. D. Coleman, James Forly, Wm. Coon, Pat. Cannon, John Hazard, Thos. Burke, Winfield Scott, Caroline Lawson, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each. Kate Rogers and John Oneal, same; fined $5 each, and held in $200 bond for three months to keep the peace.

Robert Underwood, cutting John P. Lapaill with intent to kill; continued until to-morrow.

Emmet Jones and Henry Campbell, disorderly conduct; Jones fined $5 and Campbell discharged.

Mrs. Quinlin, peace warrant by Peter Houser; gave bond in the sum of $300 to keep the peace twelve months.

Laura Winston, fornication; fined $10.

Horace Ray, Andrew Price, Adolph Price, Adolph Bessia and John P. Lapaill, disorderly conduct; on motion of the City Attorney were discharged.

Charles Johnson, charged with false swearing; held in $600 bond to answer.

J. H. White obtaining a bible under false pretenses; discharged.

Wesley Jones and Bill Jones, stealing clothing; Wesley held in $1,000 bond to answer and Bill discharged.

Bob Churchill, robbery; fined $50 and imprisoned twenty days.

Louisville Chancery Court.

[Hon. T. B. Cochran, Chancellor.]

DIVORCE SUITS.

THURSDAY, August 3.—The following petition was filed in the Clerk's office to-day:

Carrie Alford vs. Henry C. Alford. The plaintiff, Carrie Alford, states that her maiden name was Carrie Devinely; that she was married to Henry C. Alford on the 15th day of July, 1867, in Louisville, Kentucky, and that their daughter Minnie was born in February, 1868; that the defendant, Henry C. Alford, contracted confirmed habits of drunkenness, which continued until she was abandoned as complained of herein; that he was possessed of considerable property, both personal and real, which he squandered and waisted, and made no suitable provision for the maintenance of his wife and child, but cruelly abandoned them, leaving them without any means of support whatever. Plaintiff states further that she has had control of said infant child, and that defendant is of such disolute habits as to render him unfit for the guardianship of said child. Wherefore she prays for a decree of divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* from defendant, H. C. Alford, and for the custody of the child.

United States District Court.

[Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THURSDAY, August 3.—In re Edward Holbrook, on motion of Central Savings Bank, petitioning creditor herein, the petition against Ed. Holbrook was dismissed.

S. E. Jones, assignee of S. J. Colins, vs. Warfield Young; defendant Young surrendered real estate in pleadings, mentioned to the marshal of this court, and, by consent, ordered to be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment, interest and cost herein, at public auction, for cash in hand, at the Court-house door in Shelbyville.

☞ In New York the more enterprising members of the "shoe-black profession" accommodate their customers with an arm-chair, having a large sun-shade spread over it to save them from sunstroke while having a shine.

Independent Democratic Meeting.

There will be an independent Democratic meeting to-night, at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Madison and Campbell. au4d2

Big Bone Tobacco.

MY customers will find my Big Bone Tobacco in five-pound boxes at J. B. Wilder & Co.'s, No. 181 Main street, and at the tobacco factory, corner of York and Eighth streets. Gerding & Hannah are not my agents.

BIRCH MUSSELMAN,
au4 d6 Manufacturer of the Big Bone.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK, & CO.

Franklin-street Cottage & Lot

AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES.

SATURDAY, August 5, at 5½ o'clock, we will sell a very desirable lot, located on Franklin street, between Shelby and Campbell, including a neat cottage house of two rooms and kitchen on the rear of the lot. Terms at sale.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.
au4

MORRIS,

SOUTHWICK & CO.,

REAL ESTATE

BROKERS

— AND —

AUCTIONEERS,

64 and 66 West Jefferson st.
au1

Central Bank.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29, 1871.

ON the 8th day of August, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Central Bank of Louisville, Ky., will sell at auction, for cash, at its warehouse, corner of Fourteenth and Walnut streets, the following fine lot of Cigars, to-wit:

5,700 Oakaleta;
4,300 La Flor de Jose G. Punariega;
2,300 La Graciosa;
1,400 Fairy Bell;
1,200 Fairmount Park.

jy30 d10 WM. JOHNSTON, Superintendent.

SPEED & CREIGHTON,

No. 142 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wrought Iron Gas, Water, and Steam Pipe, Fittings, Valves, Cocks, Steam Gauges, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Bath Tubs, Earth Closets, &c.; also Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

jy9 SuWe&Fri1m&bp

RHORER & SPEED

119 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

Facilities for the Prompt Execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COOPERAGE FOR SHIPMENT.

☞ We can furnish any brand of Louisville Cement. ja28 SuW&Fr6m

WALL-PAPER.

WOOD BROTHERS, No. 116 Fourth st., is the cheapest house in the city. Panel Paper Columns and Decorations of every style finished in the best manner. jy18dtf

AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUS.

Floral Park Concert.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4.

☞ Admission, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at D. P. Faulds', Will S. Hays', Tripp's or Henry Knoefel's. jy30 d6

FOURTEENTH

ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

LOUISVILLE

— AND —

JEFFERSON CO. ASSOCIATION

For Free Competition,

WILL be held on their grounds, near the city of Louisville, commencing on **Tuesday, September 12th, 1871,** and continue five days. Fifteen thousand dollar premiums, in cash, which are among the largest cash premiums ever offered on the continent. Competition open to the world. Entries for stock, articles, etc., free. One thousand dollars in premiums for time trotters.

Half-fare arrangements will be made with railroad and steamboat lines for the conveyance of passengers, stock, and other articles.

I. L. HYATT, President.
W. H. MERIWETHER, Sec.
VENE P. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

Directors—L. Young, J. M. Duncan, Z. M. Sherley, J. F. Speed, J. B. Parks, F. P. Schmidt, Chas. Guepner.

Edward Payson Weston, the distinguished pedestrian, has been engaged, and will appear upon the Fair Grounds, and illustrate his wonderful powers of endurance, which have excited the admiration of the world, exhibiting the rate of speed required to accomplish his late marvelous task of walking 112 miles within 24 consecutive hours, and 400 miles in five days, by walking a distance of five miles within the hour, including one-half mile backward, and one mile inside ten minutes.

Mr. Weston will wear his new and splendid uniform, and commence his task at 3 P. M. on the 12th day of September. au4eodtsep12

FLORAL PARK

OPEN DAILY till 11 p. m. Promenade Concerts every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. Matinee every Saturday. Music from 3 to 8 p. m. jy11 d1m

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

A GRAND

AUCTION

— OF —

MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCES

AND BEAUTIFUL

RESIDENCE LOTS.

THE BEST VACANT LOTS ON FOURTH STREET

AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, Aug. 9th, at 4 P. M., I Will Sell at Auction

THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE

— OF —

CHARLES KETCHUM, ESQ.

SITUATED on the south side of Oak street, between Third and Fourth. The house is a Beautiful Double Cottage, contains 7 rooms, with all modern conveniences, ceilings 13 feet high, and in splendid order. The yard is one of the most beautiful in the city of Louisville, filled with

SPLENDID SHADE TREES, RARE FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

In short, a LOVELY home. The lot is 105 feet front by 200 feet deep, and will be divided, if desired.

ON SAME DAY, AT 5 P. M.,

I WILL SELL THE

ELEGANT RESIDENCE

OF

JOHN C. WEBB ESQ.,

On the south side of Oak street, between Fourth and Fifth. The residence is a beautiful

Two-story and Attic Brick,

containing 11 rooms, with gas and water and every convenience known to modern architecture. The yard, 105 by 200, is one of the most attractive in the city, abounding in everything which could be desired for the pleasure or comfort of a family.

This lot will also be sold in two parcels if desired.

The two homes above mentioned should attract the attention of all persons in want of homes. The LOCATION of the property is all that could be desired, and will eventually be the MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY in Louisville.

Immediately after the sale of the houses I will sell

THAT MAGNIFCENT LOT

OF

MESSRS. SLEVIN & CAIN,

On the northeast corner of Fourth and Oak, fronting 115 feet on Fourth and 180 deep on Oak. The best lot now unoccupied in this city.

ALSO, A

BEAUTIFUL 50-FOOT LOT

On the East side of Fourth, between Kentucky and St. Catherine.

Terms at Sale. S. S. MEDDIS.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

Lewis Rogers, plaintiff, vs. W. D. Burch and S. H. Burch, defendants—Jefferson Common Pleas Court—Execution No. 7,735.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871,

the life estate of S. H. Burch and the undivided one-fourth interest in the remainder of W. D. Burch in and to the following tract of land, lying in Jefferson county, Ky., described as follows: Situated about eleven miles from Louisville, on the Preston-street road, bounded as follows: South, by lands of Brooks; north, by G. F. Brown's land; south and west, by Wilson and Turner's land, containing 146 acres. For better description see deed book No. 130, page 359 Jefferson County Clerk's office. Terms, credit of 3 months, with bond and security.

Levied upon as the property of J. S. Burch and W. D. Burch, to satisfy execution No. 7,735, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court in the name of Lewis Rogers against S. H. Burch and W. D. Burch.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

S. O. NEWMAN, D. S.,
For J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.
July 21, 1871. au3d3*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WIARD & McGILL, of Louisville, county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be holden at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Kentucky, before JOHN H. WARD, Register, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. au4 d2

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

William Heubig against G. O. Wagner. } In Chancery, No. 24,481.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871,

about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 3 months, in a basement room in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the north side of Jefferson street, between First and Second streets, in Louisville, Ky., or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

One large iron turning lathe; one fly-wheel and pump; one grindstone, with fly-wheel and treadle; 1 wrought iron and steel-plated vise; one lot of small tools.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au2 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Duckwall, Fitch & Co., against John Bates. } In Chancery, No. 21,321.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, for cash in hand, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of land owned by Harriet L. Sewel, fronting 184 feet on the Shippingsport road or Twenty-sixth street, and extending back along Bank street 150 feet.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au2 d5

Marshal's Sale.

G. H. Stein against Frederica Stein, } In Chancery, No. 24,424.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 13 and 14, on the plan or map of the subdivision of lots or country seats Nos. 27 and 28, on Portland avenue and High streets, having a front on the south side of High street of 55 feet and running back southwardly same width 229 feet to a 20-foot alley. The share of the proceeds of this sale, belonging to the infant Clara Stein, shall not be paid by the purchaser, when it becomes due, but shall remain a lien upon the property, bearing interest until she becomes capable in law of receiving her share, or until a statutory guardian be appointed, or until she shall be married, and such husband shall execute bond, as required by the 86th chapter of the revised statutes.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au2 d5

Marshal's Sale.

W. C. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver Hope Ins. Co., against Geo. H. Kice.

BY virtue of three executions, Nos. 11,946, 11,947, and 11,948, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, in favor of W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of the Hope Insurance Company, on the 3d day of May, 1871, and against Geo. H. Kice, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months—

A two-story brick house and lot on the south-east corner of Main and Shelby streets. Levied on as the property of Geo. H. Kice to satisfy said executions.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
au2 d5

STEAMBOATS.

Notice to River Men.

SHIELDS' Patent Steam Generator is worthy of the attention of every owner of steamboats, as it is guaranteed to save twenty per cent. of fuel on all class of steamboats. For information apply to GEO. W. SHIELDS, No. 15 Sixth street, between Main and river.

A model of the generator can be seen at the office of Montcalm & Co., 26 Fourth street.
au4 eod1m

FOR CINCINNATI
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Cairo.
ADA HEILMAN....McCLARTY, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 5th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville and Green river.
The steamer LECLAIRE No. 2, Capt. Ballard, will leave Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.
THOMAS SMALL, Agent.
N. B. The LeClaire No. 2 gives through bills of lading to all points on Green and Tennessee rivers. jy18 d1m A. BALLARD, Master.

CAMELIA..........MATHER, Master,
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson This Day, 4th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Frankfort.
DOVE No. 2..........LUCAS, Master.
Will leave as above on Friday, the 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M.
J. W. FORSEE, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
ADA HEILMAN.....McCLARTY, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 5 P. M.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
SHANNON.......SAM BEATTY, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 5th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, } Agents.
SATTERWHITE BROS.,

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT HULL AND CABIN of steamer Des Arc, as she lies at New Albany wharf, with derricks, spars, stages, &c., complete and in good order. 200 feet long, 32 feet beam, 5½ feet depth hull. Apply to SATTERWHITE BROS., 46 Fourth st. jy4 d30

PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE

— AT —

PUBLIC AUCTION,

— ON —

Tuesday, August 8, 1871

AT the residence of the late John Montgomery, on the Preston-street pike, nine miles from the city of Louisville, all the personal estate, consisting of mules, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, top buggy, wheat drill, Buckeye mower, and all the farming implements; household furniture, large cooking-stove, and a general assortment of kitchen utensils, together with about 60 acres of wheat in stack, lot of oats, do, hay, &c.; 1,000 bushels of old corn, lot of rye, and everything pertaining to the personal estate of deceased.

The above will be sold without reserve, and terms made known at time of sale.

JAS. M. CRUME,
EDWIN E. CORDEN,
jy26 dts Executors.

ROBERT SCHUTTER,

ARTIST,

FRESCO, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

158 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut.

WORK done on the most reasonable terms. Call and investigate workmanship. All work guaranteed. je14 eod3m&thp

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE MALE HELP—Of all kinds promptly supplied, free of charge, to merchants, brokers, railroads, steamboats, manufacturers, &c. All persons wishing place call for directions to stores, offices, residences, &c., wherever ordered for places to see. LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—With some experience as a druggist's clerk, to go South. Situation permanent. Inquire at ARTHUR PETER & CO.'S Saturday, August 5th, between 9 and 10 A. M. au4 d2*

WANTED—A WOMAN—To cook, wash, and iron for a small family. The best of wages given to a competent person. Apply at No. 530 West Market street. au4 d3*

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER AND BAKER—For Caldwell Institute, Danville, Ky. Apply to-day at No. 17 Willard Hotel, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—CARRIER—An experienced carrier can find employment by calling at the Louisville Daily Commercial office.

WANTED—A PLEASANT MAN—With $200 or $300 cash capital, to join me in a pleasant paying business. For interview, &c., call for W. F. ATHERTON, National Hotel, Louisville. au 3d3*

WANTED—GOODS—To trade for goods, boots and shoes preferred, eight hundred acres of land in Missouri, about thirty miles southwest of Springfield, in a good county, near a county-seat, with railroads through the county. Address Lock-box 197, Richmond, Indiana. au2 d4*

WANTED—PRESCRIPTIONIST—Thoroughly qualified, in a retail drug store. None other need apply. Address A. B. C., Louisville P. O. au2 d3*

WANTED—TO SELL—Stock of groceries and fixtures, in a good locality and doing a good business. Address H., 573 Jefferson street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. au1 d4*

WANTED—HOUSE—I wish to exchange unimproved business property, centrally located, for a good dwelling-house. Address H., Postoffice, Box No. 107. jy23d1m

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls AT ONCE. All respectable females find places FREE.
no17tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the Davis Vertical Feed Shuttle Sewing Machine. A machine doing all kinds of sewing with twelve actual working pieces of machinery. Address ROBT. W. BURNS, Genl. Trav. Agent, No. 46 West Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. jy21 deodtf

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS—To sell a new machine coming into general use; good profits. Send for circular. Address C. H. STOCKELL, Manufacturer and Proprietor, Nashville, Tenn. jy18 d35

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—The well-known eighteen-year-old barber-stand of Geo. Moritz, on Market, between Second and Third, is for sale. Apply on the premises. GEO. MORITZ. au3 dtf

FOR SALE—GROCERY—A No. 1 grocery stand and stock for sale. Inquire of DUNCAN & BROOKS, Third street, between Jefferson and Green. au2 d4*

FOR SALE OR RENT — COTTAGE — A new frame cottage of three rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c., on thirty-five feet of ground by 200 feet deep, on Magazine and Mercer. Inquire at GRAVES & SON'S, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. jy27 dtf

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—On long time, a two-story brick residence on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh; lot 60 by 200 feet to an alley. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLES—Two splendid billiard tables. Inquire at the ST. NICHOLAS, corner of Sixth street and Court-place. jy22 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy19 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DRUG STORE AND LEASEHOLD—Corner Chestnut and Second streets. Will take part payment in good negotiable paper, or stocks, bonds, or real estate, at fair valuation. Address or apply to WM. ROSS, 238 First street. jy15 d30*

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY DWELLING—Nearly new, situated on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth sts. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. jy12 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory, 214x210 feet, on Grayson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. G. T. BERGMANN, corner Jefferson and Fifth sts. my19 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street; on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A beautiful store and dwelling house, on the southwest corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, containing 7 rooms and large store room; gas and water. Inquire of W. HEFFERNAN, 334 West Main street, between Eighth and Ninth. au4 dtf

FOR RENT—1 STORE-ROOM AND 2 OFFICE ROOMS—For terms, &c., apply at the office of Central Market Company. J. M. BOGGS, agent. au3 d6

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two splendid rooms, in a private family, at 282 Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. References exchanged. au3 d6

FOR RENT—STORE — A store on Market street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Apply to W. B. GRAY, 117 Main street, between Third and Fourth. jy30 d6

FOR RENT—2 ROOMS—On the first floor, at No. 30 Jefferson street, between First and Second. jy28 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A three-story dwelling, nearly new, on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Apply to W. H. DULANY, 55 Sixth street. jy14 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A desirable three-story brick business house, No. 109 north side Market, between Third and Fourth streets, in good repair. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to L. N. LONG, of Long & Bro., No. 78 Main street, near Third. jy8 dtf

FOR RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FRY, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. je30 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor, Main, between Fourth and Fifth. Address "A. A.," postoffice. my24 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—LAND—I have one or two hundred acres of land for sale, seven miles from the city, on the Preston-street turnpike road. The land is suitable for market gardens, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
jy30 d12&w2* JAMES W. GRAHAM.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF GROUND—In Pewee Valley, with nice cottage of five rooms, besides kitchen, store-room and servants' room; also, cellar, cistern, spring, hen-house, ice-house (with ice), coal-house, barn, &c., growing garden, and plenty of fine fruit; five minutes' walk of depot. J. S. KLINE, 73 Fifth street.
jy12 WeFr&Suntf

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—In a rapidly-improving town on the Ohio river. Store doing a good business. Reasons given for selling. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply at or address 406 East Market street, Louisville, Ky. jy27 d10*

FOR SALE—THE PADUCAH STAVE FACTORY—Situated on the Tennessee river within the limits of the city of Paducah, with the privilege of the lease of the ground, is offered for sale on liberal terms. The machinery is complete, and requires but a small outlay to be put in operation. The location for the business is unsurpassed for the procuring of materials, home demand, and facilities for shipment of the production destined to other markets. For further information address JOSEPH S. PEASE, 31 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo. je30 Fr&Tu8

FOR SALE—LANDS—250 acres of suburban garden lands joining the seventy-five squares that are to be sold by the lot. We will sell cheap by the acre and in quantities to suit purchasers if early application is made to ISAACS & CRUM, No. 116 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. jy9 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—A valuable tract of heavily timbered land 12 miles south of Louisville, near the Nashville R. R. Will take real estate in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st.
jy7 dtfinSu

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—I wish to sell or exchange for good city property 50 acres of land, suitable for a dairy, four miles from the city, near Poplar Level pike. Apply to me, at English & Peyton's office. WM. ROBARDS. je6 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman, with wife and one or two children, can be accommodated with board in the country, twenty miles from the city, on the Short-line railroad. Address E. G. S., Central Savings Bank, 115 Market street, city.
au4 d2*

BOARDING—A large front room, with three windows opening on a balcony, suitable for man and wife or two single gentlemen; bath room attached. Address, with reference, J. L., at this office.

BOARDING—Two or three families can procure first-class board a short distance in the country. Situation delightful. Apply at 174 Market street, near Fifth.

BOARDING—Several handsome rooms, furnished and unfurnished, and suitable for families and single gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at the ELIOTT BLOCK. Also any number of day boarders accommodated.
au1 d6

BOARDING—Nice rooms with board at reasonable terms. No. 164 southeast corner Fifth and Green. jy25 deod6*

BOARDING—First-class persons desiring good board and rooms, can obtain the same in a small private family. Rooms en suite, if desired. One room on first floor. Address Mrs. H. O. M., Courier-Journal office. jy23dtf

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—MULE—A horse mule, between four and five years old. He is of a mouse color, about 14½ hands high; lame in the left front foot. He is getting a new hoof. He has a large wart on the inside of his left thigh. I will amply reward any one who will bring me this mule, on the northeast corner of Twenty-first and Walnut streets. JOHN J. HAMETT.
au4 eod2*

LOST—BITCH—A white and lemon colored split-nose pointer bitch. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to No. 18 East Walnut st., between First and Second. au4 d3*